





A Republican State Convention will assemble at Saint Paul on Wednesday, September 4th, 1861, at 12 M., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the following offices:

GOVERNOR;  
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR;  
SECRETARY OF STATE;  
STATE TREASURER;  
ATTORNEY GENERAL.

The different counties will be entitled to be represented in the Convention by delegates, who are bona fide residents of the counties from which they are accredited, as follows:

Anoka 2, Benton 1, Blue Earth 4, Brown 2, Carver 2, Chicago 2, Dakota 7, Dodge 3, Faribault 1, Fillmore 2, Freeborn 3, Hennepin 8, Goodhue 6, Houston 5, Le Sueur 4, Le Mond 1, Meeker 1, Morrison 1, Mower 2, Nicollet 3, Olmsted 6, Ramsey 8, Rice 5, Scott 4, Sherburne 1, Sibley 3, Stearns 5, Steele 2, Wabasha 7, Winona 5, Waseca 2, Wright 3, Washington 4.

Counties not enumerated will be entitled to one delegate each.

By order of the Republican State Central Committee.  
DANIEL ROHRER, Ch'n.  
St. Paul, July 16, 1861.

Call For a Union Convention.

A call is published in the St. Paul papers for a Union State Convention, to be held in St. Paul on the 5th of September, to nominate candidates for State offices, "irrespective of party names." The avowed object is to "sink the partisan in the patriot," and bring about a Union of all parties until the rebellion of the southern traitors is crushed out. The ostensible object is to divide the offices between Democrats and Republicans—giving the lion's share to the inaugurators of the scheme—ambitious Democrats about St. Paul. We think we can see John M. Gillman's gold spectacles sticking out of the call, with one eye beaming with genuine patriotism, and the other coveting the position so ably and so satisfactorily filled by Gov. Ramsey.

A few weeks ago—knowing, as we do, that the Republicans of the State are largely in the ascendancy, and that the correcting of the errors of past Democratic administrations and the inauguration of new financial policies by the present Republican administration, have brought our State from the lowest condition of bankruptcy and disgrace, and placed in a position of prosperity and honor,—we were yet willing and anxious to pursue the very course chalked out by these gentlemen of St. Paul. But at that time the proposition was received with universal disfavor by the leaders of the Democratic party. One of our Democratic exchanges replied:—"We are strongly in favor of an early Democratic State Convention this fall, and the running of a straight-out Democratic ticket." The La Cresent Plain Dealer a few days since put forth this language:

"Our doctrine is, 'to the victors belong the spoils,' and we do not complain that the Republicans give the offices to their party friends when they have the power. What we do object to, however, is their getting up the false pretence that all party lines are obliterated and broken down, when their own daily conduct disposes of these assertions. Party lines are not, and never can be, broken down again in this country, so long as the government has a policy, and men continue to have different opinions in regard to the same question."

W. H. Peckham, of St. Paul, a southern gentleman and lawyer, recently vented himself through the Pioneer and Democrat, in connection with John B. Brislin, another lawyer and gentleman of position. These gentlemen undertook to indicate what should be the course of their party, from which we make a single extract:

"We do not believe in no talk of compromise—on the other hand we believe in constant talk of compromise. We were for compromise before, we are for compromise now. We are not fighting enemies, we are suppressing rebellions in our own brothers. We do not propose in this war to settle any political questions or to enforce any political or moral opinions—we simply mean sternly and unqualifiedly to prevent the South from resorting to arms to enforce or protect their political opinions."

Mr. Peckham's name is attached to the call, and to make his signature unmistakable and to swell the list, he put his fist in two different places. Now, we undertake to say that no Republican can endorse such nonsense. This is a death struggle to maintain the Government, and we apprehend that the gallant men who stood up before the rebels at Manassas thought they were fighting enemies who were inspired by all the hate which wicked and reckless men are capable of feeling and harboring.

The call is signed by a large number of Democrats and a few Republicans—by some whose loyalty and patriotism cannot be questioned, and by others whose fealty to the Government, to say the least, is very questionable. Some have signed it through the purest of motives—others to secure an office.

In the strong Republican State of Ohio where the Republican majority is unquestioned, the Republicans invited a

co-operation of Democrats and all others in a general Union movement. The proposition was spit upon by the Democratic State committee, and a straight-out convention called. In Iowa, Maine, Vermont and other States, straight Democratic nominations have been made. Perhaps they think that in those States enough Republicans have gone into the army to throw the party temporarily into the minority. In Minnesota, there being but one Regiment called away, it would be different.

Had this proposition been brought about in the proper spirit, or could it yet be done in good faith, and parties unite in a vigorous support of the Government in crushing out rebellion, we could cordially second the movement; but when a portion of the pullers of the wires are in open hostility to the policy of the Government—if not in direct opposition to the Government itself, and in sympathy with the rebels—we think it best to keep our State Government in hands that we know will strengthen and support the administration and Congress in their efforts to save the country from eternal dismemberment and discord.

The call implies that a class of our people may not prove loyal except through the "cohesive power of public plunder." Loyalty purchased at the price of an official position is too cheap to be serviceable to the country. Such a person in an official position would be dangerous to the liberties of the people, and this is no time for dangerous or doubtful experiment.

Gen. McClellan.

This young hero has entered vigorously upon his duties at Washington, his presence having already infused new life and animation in our army. His keen and practiced eye soon discovered defects in our army, which he is now rapidly reforming. Hereafter no officer or soldier will be permitted out of his quarters without a written permission from the commander of his brigade. More attention will be given to the duties of camp life, and less to bar-room brawls and bagdadism. More uniforms will be seen about the camp, high officers devoting their attention to the instruction of their men rather than parading up and down Pennsylvania Avenue. Regiments are being formed into brigades, for brigade movements, which will produce good results in the next fight. In the Bull's Run affair, regiments were unacquainted with each other and to brigade officers for the reason that until just before the battle not a single brigade had been organized, and no Brigadier had a distinct command. These things will be remedied before another conflict, and the country will be mistaken if our army is not put at once upon a better basis and under better discipline than ever before. These defects assisted in the repulse at Manassas.

Loss of the Enemy.

The loss of the enemy at Bull's Run is not yet known—probably will not be until the war is ended and an impartial history written. Our own loss is pretty accurately known, and indications are, that the loss of the enemy is greater than our own. The Richmond Enquirer of the 24th says:

It is not possible to determine the number of the killed and wounded of the enemy. The probability is that the sum total will not fall short of 10,000. Our own casualties will not exceed 1,200.

According to their own admissions, their loss is as great as ours. Of course the Enquirer would understate their own loss. It was probably much greater than represented. There has been but little boasting by the Southern press. With such a result in fighting them with three against one, and on their own ground and they entrenched, what will be the result with a fair open fight?

Col. Gorman.

W. A. Croft, formerly editor of the St. Anthony News, was on the battle field at Manassas, and wrote a very graphic account of the battle to the New York Tribune, which has been extensively republished. One paragraph occurred in that letter which struck us at the time as probably being incorrect. In speaking of the conduct of the Minnesota regiment, Mr. Croft's account of the indomitable bravery and coolness of our men does not disagree with the letters of our regular and private correspondents, except in one particular. With reference to Col. Gorman, he says:

"Col. Gorman's conduct, I regret to say, is not favorably spoken of by his command, most of them asserting that they did not see him after the first charge. He may rely on the verdict of those who were on the field for impartial justice."

We have never before heard Col. Gorman's bravery questioned. Our only fears, have been, that he might prove rash. This, we apprehend, is his greatest military defect; though up to this time we have seen no evidence of impetuosity and rashness on the field. So far as we can learn, he was cool and collected to a remarkable degree for a commander of his peculiar temperament.

We think our correspondent, in one of his letters in our last issue, has explained the cause which led to the suspicions advanced by Mr. Croft. Our correspond-

ent, who carries a musket and was in the thickest of the fight, has already established a high reputation not only for his accuracy of his statements of facts and speculations as to movements and results. He states, it will be remembered, that after they were fired upon and broken by a rebel regiment who were mistaken for friends through their misrepresentations and display of the American flag, Col. Gorman gave orders to "rally in the ravine"—that there were two ravines near by—and that not fully comprehending the order, a portion of the regiment rallied in one of the ravines under Lieut. Colonel Miller and Maj. Dyke, and the remainder in the other under Col. Gorman. The regiment, as a body, were not again together; and it would not have been possible for the detachment under Col. Miller to have again seen Col. Gorman.

The fact that Col. Gorman has been breveted a Brigadier General for meritorious conduct at Manassas, should remove all imputations of his bravery and the consequent stain upon our State—Mr. Croft would not reflect upon Col. Gorman without supposed cause, and we expect to see him correct the impressions he has created in the public mind.

We see Col. Gorman is to be in command of a Brigade—one Regiment of which is the Minnesota—which has been detailed for important service on the Potomac, a short distance above Washington. Two other regiments, two companies of artillery and two of cavalry compose his command.

Illinois Regiments.

The Secretary of War has accepted thirteen additional regiments from Illinois, tendered a few days since by Gov. Yates, making in all thirty regiments of three years' men from that State. Six additional regiments of three months' men now at Cairo are expected to re-enlist. The Yates Phalanx, Douglas Brigade, and Northwestern Rifle Regiment is not included in the above.

McClellan's Prisoners.

Strange events are transpiring under the positive orders of Gen. Scott. In obedience to orders, and against his own judgment, all the prisoners taken at Laurel Hill and Rich Mountain—one thousand in number—were released on parole of honor. They were conducted some distance from camp, and after being set at liberty they fired back upon the soldiers, killing four members of a Cincinnati Cavalry company. Honor among rebels! We hope this kind of child's play is now about played out. The enemy kill our prisoners and bayonet our wounded—we release theirs on parole of honor!

Was the Retreat as Disgraceful as Represented?

We are permitted to make a few extracts from a private letter from Oscar L. Cornman, to his mother of this date, under date of Washington, July 28th. All of our advice contradict the extravagant accounts of the retreat and panic at Manassas. Mr. Cornman says:

"We are encamped in a very nice place east of the Capitol. We do pretty much as we please now, have no drilling, as we are resting. I have got about over the trip myself, and am ready to try it again. I saw a picture yesterday of our retreat, in Frank Leslie. It is nothing like it. There never was such a smash-up in all the retreat. There were not so many killed after all, and the rebels suffered a great deal more than we did, by all accounts. We have lost only three out of our company, besides three or four wounded; but I suppose you know all about the matter."

We are having great times here now about our pay. The regiment say they will not go away from this place until we are paid off; and so say the Fire Zouaves; and there is no telling what that will be. There is a report here that we can get out of this three years' service if we wish, as we were not sworn in on the three years enlistment. All that they asked us was whether we would go in for three years; but there was no swearing—but if we can get off, I do not make any difference to us. I shall never see Stillwater till this war is over or I am done for. If the regiment is broken up, I shall go to Illinois and enlist in the company with Ferdinand (his brother) and the other boys. I never want to go home, after having to run from the rebels, till we give them good pay with interest."

The rebels think we played them a Yankee trick. They say that when they fired they saw whole companies and regiments fall, but when they went on the field after the battle, they could not find any of them. I guess they will have to aim lower next time. There were more than 3,000 men who fired at us the first fire, (at least that is what they are estimated at) and stood up we would have all been killed—as it was, the balls came a little too close for comfort. Our flag has one cannon and fourteen musket ball holes through it, which shows how thick the balls flew about that time. When we went into the woods where they were, we could see the rebels lying all around. And seven regiments refused to go where we went. The Fire Zouaves refused to go there too, until we had gone in, but they came up and helped us out.

THE WAR FOR THE CONSTITUTION!



The telegraph line was down yesterday and we go to press without fresh news. The Minnesota regiment (Col. Gorman's Brigade) took up the line of march on Saturday, from Washington, for Great Falls, 18 miles above Washington.

From the Advance Guard of the Grand Army.

IN CAMP, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 27, 1861.

FRIEND VAN VORHES:—"And still they come." One by one soldiers from the late battle field arrive in this city—soldiers who had been given up for lost. The welcoming they receive is a most enthusiastic one, and the group that gathers around each new comer would make a respectable audience for many a city divine. Among the number are some belonging to this regiment, but as yet we have no tidings of our three late comrades—Pierson, Tanner and Krone—and although we hope they may appear among us once more, none of us expect it. Many believe that if the rebels showed any humanity to those we left behind, they may have become prisoners, and that as such may hereafter be exchanged, or by some lucky accident or stratagem effect their escape. If it prove so it will be well, but the chances seem so slim that it seems to me very far from a hopeful case. True they may arrive in safety—having succeeded in eluding the pursuit—but when it is positively known that two of the parties are badly wounded and the other, to put the bad aspect on the case, weak from fatigue, any one can see that they must have made almost superhuman efforts to have done so.

Corporal William S. Pierson was born in New Jersey, in which State his father, who visited him at Alexandria just before our march to Bull's Run, resides, together with the remainder of his family. He was twenty years of age, and a young man of good education, gentlemanly habits and fine promise. He is said to have been seen, after the retreat was ordered, at a place about one mile this side of the field, uninjured, but complaining of weakness, saying he should go into the woods and lie down and rest awhile, and then endeavor to pilot his way through to Washington. This is the statement of some of our fellows: Two members of company G, who knew him at Fort Ridgely, say that they saw him lying dead upon the field, shot through the forehead. They say they could not possibly be mistaken in the man, and describe him exactly as he appeared on the day of battle. The fact of the conversation would give the first statement the preference—Blanchard says he saw him after the battle.

Henry Krone was a Prussian; his age 37 years. He was a married man, and leaves a wife and two children in his old European home to mourn his loss. He was wounded during an unsuccessful charge, and was taken to the hospital on the field, during the engagement, since which time he has not been seen. He was of a quiet, steady and generous disposition, and a first-rate soldier. The other one of the three was a young man named Charles G. Tanner, a native of Lockport, New York, but prior to his coming to Stillwater, was for a long time a resident of Michigan. He was in his twenty-fourth year, and had laid out brilliant plans for the future—plans never to be realized. He was shot in the knee—I believe breaking the kneecap—after which he was taken to the hospital. It is reported and believed by many, that he was afterwards seen at Centerville, but I am unable to trace the report to any direct source, and hence am inclined to discredit it.

Charles Ricketts—whose arm was broken in the engagement—fired his musket after that accident, remarking that "it will never do to leave the field with a 'dead man' in my gun." It is stated by an eye-witness that a 'dead man' was in his gun that time—at least the man dropped that he fired at. He then permitted himself to be led off the field to the hospital, where he remained until the retreat commenced, when he left that institution, and marched some ten miles—his arm, which had not yet been attended to, still dangling by his side, or rather holding the broken arm with the other—to a small village where he had the bone set. He then marched to Alexandria—refusing to ride in an ambulance lest he should discourage those who were more dangerously wounded—where he now remains in the hospital. He was getting along finely at last so

counts. The rest of our wounded men are doing well—being all able to walk around the camp.

Yesterday morning we removed from our quarters at the Washington Assembly Rooms, and our tents and camp utensils having arrived from Alexandria, we went into camp on a fine rising piece of ground about half a mile back of the Capitol, near our old camping ground. The place is well adapted for a camp—high, dry and airy, with several springs of nice clear water. The indications are that we shall remain here until again in good fighting condition.

Yesterday the Quartermaster was engaged in giving the different companies new trousers and blouses, (the Government don't use the words 'pantalons' and 'coats.') If the aforesaid official does not give the boys fits, the clothes will. The trousers are calculated for three men, and the blouses three for two men, or two-thirds of a blouse to a man. Other clothes are not received as yet, and unless of a different make, it is to be hoped they will not be.

Notwithstanding the hurry in which our retreat was made, two of the men brought in secession horses. One of them was captured as follows: In the retreat one of the drummers—H. A. C. Hines of St. Paul, got off the track and into a by-road. Here he was considering which way to turn, when a trooper came along and stopped near him, saying, "Well, we are giving 'em fits at last—see them run." Hines was unarmed, but quickly demanded "who are you?" "Virginia Cavalry," was the reply. A pause ensued, during which Hines felt a little nervous—he wanted to run too—"Cavalry man bethought himself perhaps his neighbor was a Unionist, and prodded the same question 'who are you?' Hines answered: 'I'm all right,' and went towards the horseman to shake hands. On nearing him, however, instead of shaking hands he snatched the rebel's sword from its sheath, and demanded his revolver, after which he made him dismount. He was surrendered to a captain in one of our regiments near by.

From personal knowledge and the reports of the men in the regiment, I can say truly that the officers behaved themselves in a manner worthy of all praise—not only regimental officers, but those having charge of companies. May their next display of courage meet with a more cheering success.

The commissioned officers in company B are now as follows: Captain, Mark W. Downie; First Lieutenant, Minor T. Thomas; Second Lieutenant, Louis Muller. Fit men for their respective positions in every respect. The great questions here now are, 'Who is to be Orderly Sergeant?' and 'what changes will be made among the non-commissioned officers?' Take it all in all and we have as good, if not the best set of company officers in Washington—and that is saying a great deal.

The boys have so far recovered as to be able to walk around town, to view the sights—they "saw the elephant" at Bull's Run. But they now get tired of their tramps—rarely remaining away from camp for more than a couple of hours. Nearly half the regiment are away from camp at the hour of writing. I suppose they wish to show off their new clothes, but they fail to attract much attention.

A "wag at my elbow" says the name 'Bull Run' was a very appropriate one for the scene of the late battle. He says the commanding officer made a 'bull' of the thing in attacking the rebels as he did, and that the 'run' was engaged in with a will by both of the combatant parties. He will do to travel.

The band is all here. They rendered valuable service on the field in attending to the wounded, but were unable to bring them away. A few of them lost their instruments in consequence.

RAISING.

IN CAMP, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 30th, 1861.

FRIEND VAN VORHES:—"Since my last nothing of special interest has transpired and I write now more to kill time than from any other motive. We are still encamped back of the Capitol, but from reports are not long to remain inactive. It is said that, provided we get our pay before that date, we are to move up the Potomac, as far as the Falls, a distance of nine miles, there to be employed for a time in the erection of fortifications. We are in hopes that we may be permitted to remain here for a day or two, after we are paid off, but no one knows whether or not such permission will be granted.

Considerable excitement has been created here by a report that we had not been legally mustered into the service for three years, and many of the regiment are eager to leave; not because they are tired of the war, but because they are tired of being awindled, and for various other reasons which you and your readers will all undoubtedly learn through private letters, and which it is apparent to the recipients of such letters might as well be left unmentioned here for the credit of all concerned. A large majority of those who would leave, would enlist in various regiments now here;

some would return home and get into another Minnesota regiment, while a few disgusted with the manner in which volunteers are treated, so far as their own experience has enabled them to judge, would return to stay. The matter is now being investigated, and although influential men give various opinions on the subject, no decision has yet been made which settles the question authoritatively. And so I leave the subject for the present.

I see that many of the Minnesota papers are giving our much-respected Representative, Cyrus Aldrich, "particular fits" for giving some of the boys brandy on the occasion of our arrival in this place from your State. The cause of this censure originated in the communication of a member of Company H to one of the Mankato papers, and which made the matter much worse than it really was. The circumstances of the case are simply these: Companies E and H were quartered in a brick building near Col. Aldrich's residence, and he at about eleven o'clock at night went down to see them. The boys had been traveling for a week on crackers and water, without any sleep of moment, and on their arrival were completely worn out. On seeing Col. Aldrich many requested a little 'refreshment,' and so earnestly did they appeal to him that he went back to his own room, seized a two-gallon demijohn about half filled with brandy, and took it to the quarters of the above named companies, and divided one gallon—all he had—among two hundred men; that is, as far as it would go. For this act, prompted only by his own well-known generosity he must needs be called a "demoralizer," an "encourager of intemperance." Oh, base man; oh, ye perpetrator of infamous deeds, hide your head for shame. Never dare to run for Congress again—for you might be elected. And now I have another chance to offer some of the crackers up your way. When we returned here from the late battle, he found us mostly in want of tobacco, and forthwith—not having the fear of the well-meaning Mrs. Swisshelm and other angels before his eyes—purchased twenty-five pounds of fine cut chewing, and a large lot of smoking tobacco, and gave it to the boys. What the penalty for this offense may be in your State I am not aware. But I shall not leave him thus; I shall cite one more charge only (although I could find dozens) to prove what a mean, immoral, revengeful and base-hearted man this selfsame M. C. is. Nearly a dozen of the boys were barefooted or nearly so, and he, using time which could have been otherwise advantageously employed, took them to a shoe shop, and actually purchased and paid for canvas shoes for the party. They, not having seen the strictures on the whiskey question, foolishly thanked him, thinking he had done a good thing—oh, vain delusion. Col. A. will, I doubt not, plead guilty to all these charges, so you can proceed at once to pass sentence upon him. He won't even promise "not to do it again, if you let him go this time."

Pay-day is set down for "to-morrow." It will come along at any rate before many days have elapsed; perhaps "to-morrow."

The sutler's tent has just been closed by order of the Colonel, for some alleged violation of military laws by the occupants thereof. It will be opened again "to-morrow" without doubt.

Ricketts is getting along finely and is in the best of spirits. The doctors cannot kill him if they try.

Rations are as scant as ever, but of course no one is to blame—of course not, but the thing will be all arranged "to-morrow."

Corporal Burgers of company K, not "gallant Dick" carried the colors of this regiment during the fight at Bull's Run. Dick bore the colors of Company I, of which he is a Sergeant. In the hands of either the flag would be safe.

RAISING.

P. S.—You need not send those letters to Richmond just yet, as we may not go there for some time to come.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.

[Special to Tribune.]—Official despatches to Gen. Patterson will show that the entire blame for the defeat of our forces at Bull's Run, is due entirely to his neglect of positive orders. He was directed first to engage and defeat Johnston; second, if unable to engage Johnston to get between him and Manassas and prevent a junction of his forces with Beauregard's. Then if unable to fulfill either of these orders, he was to harass Johnston in front and keep him before Winchester; fourth, if he could do neither of these, then he was to make all haste to Washington and join McDowell as soon as Johnston could join Beauregard. It will be seen that Gen. Patterson disregarded each of these orders, and that if he had obeyed either he would have prevented the disaster at Bull's Run, and at once entirely destroyed the rebels, and removed the seat of war beyond the confines of Virginia.

The Secretary of War yesterday directed the commandant of the forces at Alexandria that from this day all slaves now in prison at that post be liberated, and that they be employed on the military works and fortifications, and be paid for as daily laborers.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.

It appears the New York 6th en route home was stoned while passing through the Sixth Ward in Baltimore on Wednesday night, by a crowd who cheered for Jeff. Davis. The fire was returned with bullets, principally at one house. Citizens professing to be Unionists begged them to stop. Another report says that the soldiers charged bayonets on the men lining the sidewalk. Several shots were fired but nobody was hurt but an officer, who, in attempting to arrest a rioter, was slightly stabbed. Several arrests were made, but all were released on taking the oath of allegiance to the United States.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Aug. 2.

The entire force of the reserve regiments of Pennsylvania was placed under the command of Gen. McClellan. Eleven thousand of the reserves will be sent forward.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 2.

The Baltimore Exchange says three Federal steamers which left Fortress Monroe on Wednesday, reached the mouth of the Potomac the same evening, and in attempting to ascend they were repulsed, and in retreating they ran aground. The Virginians sent for reinforcements, and the capture and destruction of the vessels was expected.

[Special to Post.]—A letter from a resident at Washington now in Richmond says recruits for the rebel army are smuggled down the Maryland shore of the Potomac from here, and then taken across the river by vessels in the employ of the enemy.

[Special to Tribune.]—Capt. Rowan of the Pawnee has received a letter from Alexandria stating that the confederates have taken off the upper works of the steamer Osage and put six guns aboard and all fast sailing boats on the Rappahannock were brought over to the Potomac. There are said to be a great many men sent there in consequence.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Aug. 2.

Hundreds of people are coming into this State almost daily who have been driven from Texas and Arkansas by the rebels. They represent that if the Federal Government would send force and arms to arm the people, more than one half in both States would fight for the Union.

The strength of the Missouri State forces south of us is stated to be about 7,000, including 4,500 Arkansas troops, besides those doing military duty in one of McCulloch's regiments.

[World's Dispatch.]—A lady school teacher reached Washington to-night from Manassas, where she had been detained three days. She confirms all previous reports of an immense number killed and wounded there, and says it is manifest in her judgment that troops are in no condition to move from their present entrenchment.

MEXICO, Mo., Aug. 2.

Gen. Pope has established his headquarters here for the present.

Col. Grant's and a portion of Col. Turner's regiments, and four companies of Col. Marshall's cavalry are quartered here. Water is both inconvenient and impure, and a change of rendezvous will be made as soon as arrangements can be perfected for encampments.

Brigadier General Hurlburt was detached from here to day to select camping grounds near Jefferson City, where some 30,000 troops will be congregated under Gen. Pope's command.

Gen. Pope is assigned to the command of all forces north of St. Louis. These troops will consist principally of Illinois regiments, together by themselves, and thus form one grand arm of the Western army. This division will be ready, after thorough drilling and vigorous discipline in camp, for an advance movement through Arkansas and Texas towards New Orleans, as soon as the excessive hot weather abates sufficiently to warrant the health of the troops in that climate. A part of these troops are to be made up of new regiments lately accepted from Illinois.

General Pope hereafter designs to permit no more scouting, deeming it an injury to the efficiency of troops for service. People will be held strictly responsible for depredations committed. If hostilities occur, and troops are called to their relief, they will be sent in numbers sufficient to take possession of villages where rebels are taking up quarters, and drawing their rations of citizens. This is believed to be the only means of making and keeping people duly vigilant to their own and the State's interests.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 2.

The steamer which brought up Gen. Butler this morning, who is enroute for Washington, passed one of the steamers of Lieut. Crosby's expedition. The Lieutenant reported he had burnt two vessels, and that he had captured the third, and that his expedition was all safe.

PORT MONROE, Aug. 2.

An educated German, a private, belonging to the 10th New York regiment, was arrested yesterday for corresponding with the enemy. A letter to Gen. Lee was found on his person.

THE ENEMY'S DISASTER EXAGGERATED.—The National Republican of the 25th, says:—"It is discovered that the newspapers on the government side have done great injustice to their cause in the report they have made of what they term our 'disaster' on Sunday. The truth will soon appear that the greater injury was inflicted on the rebel force; that the greater fight was practiced by the rebel force; that the greater fight was experienced by the rebel force. Information of these facts has been received in this city, and will soon be established upon the best authority."

Mr. Toombs has resigned the State Secretaryship of the Confederate States, and Mr. Hunter, of Virginia, succeeds him.











# The Stillwater Messenger.

VOLUME 5.

STILLWATER, MINNESOTA, TUESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1861.

NUMBER 48

## THE STILLWATER MESSENGER.

A. J. VAN VORHES,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Office in Holcomb's new stone building, (up stairs), Main street, Stillwater, Minnesota. Residence, corner of Cherry and Fourth streets.

DOCTOR A. MULLER,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Office one door above Dodge's book store, Main street. Residence corner of Third and Chestnut streets, Stillwater, Minnesota.

WM. M. McCLUER,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

Office in Greene's Block, Main street, Stillwater, Minnesota.

L. E. THOMPSON,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

Office in GREENE'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET, Stillwater, Minnesota.

S. S. MURDOCK,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

Office on the second floor of the building occupied by Proctor & Bro., Main street, Stillwater, Minnesota.

J. R. GORMAN,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

Office on the second floor of the building occupied by Proctor & Bro., Main street, Stillwater, Minnesota.

WM. F. MASON,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

HATS, CARDS, TOBACCO,

AND

GENUINE FURNISHING GOODS.

No. 4 Rogers' Block, 2d street, above the Bridge, ST. PAUL, MINN.

The only Wholesale Hat House in Minn. October 18, 1850—44-13.

M. E. AMES,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

St. Paul, Minnesota. Strict attention will be paid to business of his profession in all parts of the State.

A. VAN VORHES,

GENERAL LAND AGENT.

Will select land for Emigrants, Locators, and Land Warrants, and secure pre-emption claims, and attend to all business connected with a General Land Agency. Office opposite the Post Office.

M. S. WILLARD,

FURNITURE DEALER.

Main Street, Stillwater, Minnesota.

ELEGANT, Medium and Plain Household Furniture, Mattresses, Looking Glasses, &c.

C. CARLI,

BANKER AND BROKER.

Exchange on New York, St. Louis, &c. Bought and sold. Collections made promptly, remitted less current rate of exchange.

RUDOLPH LEHNICKE,

Attorney at Law.

Office in Holcomb's Block, Stillwater, Minn.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Office in Holcomb's Block, Stillwater, Minn.

WEBSTER & BROTHER.

HOUSE, SIGN, CARRIAGE

AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTERS.

PAINTING, GLAZING, MARBLING, AND PAPER HANGING. Shop on Second Street South of Chestnut Stillwater, March 22, 1859.

HOLLIS R. MURDOCK,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

General Agent, Stillwater, Minnesota. Stillwater, April 30, 1861.

MINNESOTA HOUSE,

STILLWATER, MINN.

JOHN DARRAH,

PROPRIETOR.

This House is centrally located in the business portion of the city, near the steamboat landing, and has always been a favorite resort of visitors and citizens. No effort will be spared to retain its well-earned reputation.

STAGES leave daily for St. Paul.

Good stables attached to the house.

Mow's Standard Scales.

FOR SALE BY

Vanderbilt, Dickerson & Co.

No. 199 & 201 Randolph Street

Chicago. Weigh out of Level

No Check Rods. All friction

received on Ball's.

## The Messenger.

Saturday, - - - August 10, 1861.

### Important Revelations.

THE ORDER OF KNIGHTS OF THE GOLDEN

CIRCLE—THEIR MISSION TO DESTROY THE

REPUBLIC—A LIMITED MONARCHY PART

OF THEIR PLAN.

The Louisville Journal has done no

more important service in its great battle

against treason, than in the full exposure

which it now spreads before the world of

the plan and organization of the K. G. C.

This intensely Southern order has for

several years been accumulating a power

in the South, ostensibly for a raid upon

Mexico, but really, as it now appears, in

anticipation of a civil war to break up

the Union. People in the North, and too

many, perhaps, in the South, have

looked upon the noisy fulminations of

George Bickley, chief of the order, as so

much Southern "swash," and they have

laughed over it and let it go. Indeed,

the order never assumed in public esti-

mation much importance until within the

last few months. Since then it has natu-

ally changed its character, and its

wide-spread and secret machinery is now

one of the most active and dangerous

agents to further the designs of the Con-

federacy. Its members bear the same

relation to other disunionists that regu-

lar soldiers do to the militia. They are

the vigilance committees; the power be-

hind the throne that controls individual

and even public opinions in the South.

It appears from the *Journal's* statements

that there are three degrees in the order

—the first, military; the second, finan-

cial; and the third, governmental. The

military degree is all that the great mass

of its members are allowed to take, and

its oaths and obligations are very simple,

being aimed apparently at Mexico, with

the following hint which is now intelli-

ble, viz: "But we hold it to be our duty

to offer our services to any Southern

State to repel a Northern army. We

hope such a contingency may never oc-

cur."

Passing by the financial degree, the ob-

jects of which are explained by the de-

signation it bears, we come to the third,

or governmental, which is the inner

temple and main spring of the organiza-

tion. The very existence of this degree

was to be a secret to all but those who

had taken its obligations. None but

slaveholders, or men of the most intense

proslavery sentiments, were eligible to

membership. They were sworn to find

out every abolitionist, whether man, wo-

man or child, in the county, and report

them for expulsion from the State; also

all Northern school teachers, and all

strangers or travelers. They were to

create a public sentiment for the expul-

sion of free negroes, and were to oppose

the intermarriage of free blacks and

slaves. In case any Southern State

should be invaded, they were to muster

the largest force possible and go to the

scene of danger. These points were in-

troduced in the ritual, mixed up with

a great deal about Mexico, Catholics, the

pen system of slavery, etc., all of which

was a mere blind to cover the ultimate

purpose of a Southern Slave Confederacy,

with a limited Monarchy. The Knights

of the third degree required that all the

members of their degree should have of

free first; next after them the Knights of

the second; and if any officers remained,

the Knights of the first (or lower) de-

gree were to be served. The "spoils of

Mexico," which may mean the enslave-

ment of the free blacks and the confiscation

of loyal estates in the South, were to

be divided in the same way and ratio.

The eleventh obligation prescribed a limited

monarchy as "the best form of Govern-

ment for the purpose in view." At

the end of the initiation the new mem-

bers were instructed as follows, and these

final instructions contain the nub of the

whole matter:

ed by Domestic Slavery multiplies the

manufacturing classes indefinitely—but

it debases the mechanic. Whoever knew

a practical shoemaker, or a maker of pin

heads, to have a man's ambition? They

own neither land or property, and have

no tie to the institutions of the country.

The Irishman emigrates, and the French-

man remains at home. One hates his coun-

try—the other adores his. The French-

man is a slaveholder and a man. The

Irishman is a serf and an outcast. The

South is naturally agricultural, and the

farmer being the most of the time in the

midst of his growing crops, seeing the

open operation of nature, his mind ex-

pands, he grows proud and ambitious of

all around him, and feels himself a man.

He wants no change either in civil, po-

litical, or religious affairs. He esteems

the soil, and it yields him the means to

purchase labor. He becomes attached to

home and its associations, and remains

forever a restrained Democrat—restrain-

ed by moral and civil law from any and

all overt acts. He needs and makes a

centralized government, because his

property is at stake when anarchy pre-

val.

\* \* \* None but white landholders

should be allowed the exercise of the citi-

zen's franchise. These are the men who

pay the taxes and defend the people.

Again, efficient officers require experi-

ence—hence places should be held as long

as the holder can discharge faithfully and

efficiently his function.

\* \* \* You will therefore see that we

labor not only for that we seek to make

a government strong enough to protect

and perpetuate it. The means for erect-

ing a limited Monarchy are at hand.—

They only require to be used well. We

require a vast number of officers—some

thousands in all. Now help us make a

government, and you and send your

son and let him take his place. The work

is large and there are plenty of us to do

it. Of course the whole scheme must be

managed well. As soon as everything is

reduced to order, then we may canvass

the question of a Republic.

The other side of the story.

From the New York Times.

We have been listening so long to our

own wallings over our disaster at Bull's

Ran, that it may be consoling to listen

to what the other side have to say about

it. It is natural, and we have no more

careful and considerate rejections, after

they have had time to measure the pre-

cise extent of their achievement.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 27th,

six days after the battle, says that their

loss was "four hundred killed and two

hundred wounded—a total of sixteen

hundred." The official figures will bear

us out in saying that this is very nearly

twice our loss. Our killed will certainly

not exceed two hundred. This is a most

remarkable fact—one which bears un-

equivocal testimony to the skill and val-

or with which our men fought. The enemy

had all the benefit of entrenchments.—

They had been fortifying and preparing

the ground for months—it was their se-

lected spot for a battle—and our men

did not the shelter of a single sapling or

earth, nor the benefit of the slightest

knowledge of the localities. They had

never seen the field before that morning.

They killed twice as many of the en-

emy as they lost of their own men. Very

few parallels can be found to this in the

history of war.

The *Enquirer* thus speaks of the forces

engaged:

"The main battle was fought near the

stone bridge over Bull Creek. Our ar-

my, like that of the rebels, was com-

posed of three divisions. The forces of

the center and right skirmished heav-

ily, but did not close. The enemy made

their attack on the left. Gen. Johnston

commanded there with only fifteen thou-

sand men; the enemy brought thirty-five

thousand men upon him. It is obvious

that their plan was to force the left and

From the Advance Guard of the

Grand Army.

Camp Minnesota, 1

Washington D. C., Aug. 1, 1861.

FRIEND VAN VORHES:—I have sev-

eral times informed you of the important

fact that pay-day was set down for 'to-

morrow,' but the old saying that 'to-

morrow never comes,' proved only too

true so far as any payment is concerned.

'To-morrow' having failed so often, it

was at last determined to shift the scene

aboard. July 31st was the day appointed

as the day on which the boys were to

get the rocks. It came and passed—but



# STILLWATER MESSENGER

A. J. VAN VORHES, EDITOR.

## STILLWATER:

Tuesday, --- August 13, 1861

### REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

A Republican State Convention will assemble at Saint Paul on Wednesday, September 4th, 1861, at 12 M., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the following offices:

GOVERNOR;  
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR;  
SECRETARY OF STATE;  
STATE TREASURER;  
ATTORNEY GENERAL.

The different counties will be entitled to be represented in the Convention by delegates, who are bona fide residents of the counties from which they are accredited, as follows:

Anoka 2, Benton 1, Blue Earth 4, Brown 2, Carver 3, Chicago 2, Dakota 7, Dodge 3, Faribault 1, Fillmore 9, Freeborn 3, Hennepin 8, Goodhue 6, Houston 5, Le Sueur 4, McLeod 1, Meeker 1, Morrison 1, Mower 2, Nicollet 3, Olmsted 4, Ramsey 8, Rice 5, Scott 4, Sherburne 1, Sibley 3, Stearns 3, Steele 3, Watbush 7, Winona 6, Waseca 2, Wright 3, Washington 4.

Counties not enumerated will be entitled to one delegate each.

By order of the Republican State Central Committee. DANIEL ROBERT, Ch'n. St. Paul, July 18, 1861.

### REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Republican voters of Washington county are requested to assemble at Pugsley's Hall in Stillwater, on

Saturday, Aug. 31st, 1861,

at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of appointing four delegates to a State Convention, which meets in St. Paul on Wednesday Sept. 4th.

By order of the Central Committee, A. J. VAN VORHES, Ch'n. Stillwater, Aug. 12, 1861.

### Look out for Masked Batteries.

In alluding in our last, to the call issued at St. Paul for a "No Party" convention for the nomination of State officers, we more than intimated our opinion that the scheme would eventuate in the most intense partisan party with which our State has been afflicted. It was our opinion, from peculiar circumstances attending the movement, that there were masked batteries and entrenchments and rifled cannon concealed behind and beneath the beautiful worded wherewithals and therefore of the call, and that a few of our Republican friends had been seduced within the pickets, only to have the enemies' guns turned upon them after all means of retreat or escape were cut off. We thought we could see sharp strategy, but very moderate generalship in the style of tactics adopted by Goodrich; but we did not expect to see the train ignited and the magazine exploded so soon.

The authors of the call, in order to force a premature public meeting in that direction, called a sentiment at St. Paul last Thursday evening. They appointed a "No Party" central committee and listened to "no party" speeches from James Smith Jr., Michael E. Ames, and W. H. Peckham—the gentleman who gave himself an airing through the Pioneer a week or two since, in which he declared that he believed in "constant talk of compromise" with rebels and traitors, and wound up his epistle by protesting against any union with Republicans, and by declaring himself in favor of "ousting the present administration, and for ourselves (the Peckham Democracy) acquiring the Government, and carrying on the war, on what we deem the proper principles"—that is, compromising and purchasing a peace with the rebels. Mr. Peckham revealed the Peckham battery before he got through. The Press says he had not spoken five minutes before he began to show his intimate sympathy with the southern traitors. He was not for organizing a party whereby to sustain the present administration, but was for treating the rebels as brothers, and for using some other means than the sword for re-establishing the Union. About this time there was a general stampede among our Republican friends who had been lead into the Democratic gull-trap. It was not the feast they had been invited to.

If a union of parties is desirable, neither public meetings like that at St. Paul, or the action of Central Committees are the proper methods to bring it about. The Republican Committee could not do otherwise than call a Republican Convention as they did. They were appointed for that purpose, in part. At the time of their appointment, there was no war and no necessity for a union of parties. Such a state of things was not contemplated. The committee have called a convention for the 4th of September for partisan purposes. A respectable body of men of St. Paul have called another convention for the 5th of September, to meet at the same place, for different purposes. If a union is effected, it must be done through these conventions. Here is the only power by which such a state of things can be brought about. Our idea would be, to have no more public meetings on the subject. When the two conventions meet, let them exchange propo-

sitions, if they wish, like gentlemen and brothers. Let joint committees be appointed, if desirable, and let the ground be reconnoitered on both sides. If there are any masked batteries concealed, let the fact be known. If there are skirmishers prowling about let them be brought into camp. If foragers are found skulking about our lines, and detected in trying to steal into power merely for the sake of spoils, kick them out of camp and let us go about our own business in our own way. But if they are found on the square and actuated by patriotic motives, then, we opine, it will not be a difficult matter to treat with them upon high and patriotic grounds.

**McCulloch Repulsed.** It is comfortable news to know that in a skirmish near Springfield, Mo., last Friday, Gen. Lyon repulsed the rebel horde under Ben. McCulloch, and encamped on the field of battle. The small loss would indicate that, although both armies are said to have been present in force, the engagement was not general. The work seems to have been done by a body of our cavalry, 270 strong who charged upon the enemy, threw them into confusion, and put them to flight. The cavalry lost five of the eight killed on our side, and probably supplied an equal proportion of the forty rebels slain.

The engagement was fought at Dug Creek, nineteen miles south of Springfield. General Lyon had probably moved forward from that place to intercept McCulloch, and another great battle has doubtless been had ere this. Lyon has 800 men. McCulloch's army is estimated at 15,000.

**Northwestern Troops.** It is beginning to be admitted that at that fatal field where so many regiments of the Federal army did well, our Northwestern regiments—the Minnesota, the Michigan and the 2d Wisconsin—did nobly. The latter infamously of forced, labored under disadvantages that they could not prevent; but the conduct of the men was above all praise. By and by when the New York journals get through claiming all the credit of the battle for the men of that State, the country will know that they were the gallant boys of the West who bore the brunt of the terrible fray. Let us who are akin to them, do them the justice which others are slow to award.—Chicago Trib.

### The Killed, Wounded, &c., at Bull's Run.

It appears very difficult for the rebels to arrive at any very satisfactory conclusion in regard to the number of killed and wounded on their side in the Bull's Run battle. The various estimates which have been given in the Southern journals range from one thousand four hundred to two thousand eight hundred. We give below, in connection with our own reports, the number of killed, wounded and missing of both armies—the figures on the rebel side being taken from the calculations of the Richmond Whig:

	Union.	Rebel.
Killed.....	508	500
Wounded.....	729	1,500
Missing.....	477	120
Total.....	1,514	2,120

The rebels number among their killed and wounded three Generals, eight Colonels, one Lieutenant Colonel and two Majors. As an evidence that the above figures in the rebel column are rather under than above the real number we quote from the Memphis Appeal, which says the "total loss of the Confederates, in killed, wounded and missing, will not exceed twenty-five hundred."

**A SCENE IN THE SENATE.**—On the first inst. Col. Baker of Oregon, made a most brilliant reply to Breckinridge. He was scathing and annihilating. There was not a listless spectator—not a careless Senator.

In the most thrilling portion of his terrible philippic, turning toward the seceder Kentuckian, he asked: "What would have been said of it—a Roman Senator, who at one crisis, when the existence of the Republic was imperiled, when Hannibal was but a day's march from her gates, should have uttered such doctrines in the Senate chamber?" Mr. Fessenden, in an undertone, but with much emphasis, exclaimed:—"He would have been hurled from the Tarpeian rock;" when Baker, catching the words, reiterated:—"Yes sir! An outraged and indignant people would have hurled him heading from the Tarpeian rock." For once Breckinridge was cowed.

**Musty Corn.** It is an old and trite saying that you can't fool old cows with musty corn. It is so with Goodrich's call for a "No Party" convention to nominate State officers. Everybody can see a selfish design in the game, and consequently no person is excited or particularly interested in the call. Every person looks upon it as a feed of old corn, and that we are invited to partake of it just long enough to get within its springs. When once within its jaws—everything surrendered to it—then its true designs will be made known.

The proposition, as yet, excites no particular comment among our people; though we shall not be surprised to see the "no party" men presenting a bold front ere long. Their numerical strength will probably be just equal to that of the Democratic party.

### The Hospital Fund—Acknowledgement.

The committee having in charge and who forwarded to Chaplain Neill the contribution of our citizens (\$225 00), to the Hospital Fund of the First Minnesota Regiment, received the following acknowledgement a few days since. No other town in the State, in proportion to population, has done so well as Stillwater for this commendable object. The contribution of the Turners' Association, added to the above, swells the aggregate to near \$300 00:

BRIGHTWOOD, 4 MILES NORTH OF  
WASHINGTON, Aug. 2, 1861.

Gentlemen:—The mail carrier of the Regiment has just brought into camp your letter containing a draft for \$225, the very liberal donation of the citizens of Stillwater to the Hospital Fund of the First Regiment Minnesota Volunteers. Capt. Downie, who is by my side, has been notified of its receipt, and under his advice and the direction of the Surgeons, it will be faithfully applied—the men of company B having the preference.

The Regiment, although at first cast down by their severe loss, have never been in despair, and they are now fast recruiting in health and spirits, and are on the march up the Potomac. All feel that they are fighting for freedom and the happiness of future generations. May our trust be in God.

In haste, but truly,  
E. D. NEILL, Chaplain,  
Messrs. W. H. Burt, J. A. Robertson, Com.

### New York Democracy.

As in Ohio, the Democracy of New York have refused to unite with the Republicans on a general ticket.

### Ohio Democracy.

The Democracy of Ohio have nominated H. J. Jewett for Governor, and J. Scott Harrison for Lieut. Governor.—They are each of the Vallandigham school of politicians. Harrison is an ingrate shoot from a noble sire—a son of Gen. Harrison, and has twice been elected to Congress as a Know Nothing.

### Pay of Volunteers.

It is announced that just previous to the adjournment of Congress a bill passed raising the pay of volunteers in the present war to fifteen dollars a month, which bill was signed by the President and is now the law. This is an act at once of justice and good policy which will not be without its effect on the duration of the contest.

A number of Government clerks at Washington resigned their situation the other day, owing to the passage by Virginia of an ordinance that if any citizen of that Commonwealth continues to hold office under the United States after tomorrow, he should be declared an alien and an enemy to the State, and any citizen who may hereafter represent the State in the Congress of the United States, shall, in addition to the above penalties, be declared guilty of treason, and his property confiscated.

### Hampton Burned.

The Virginians, under Gen. Magruder have re-occupied Moscow on a small scale, by burning the rebel and historic town of Hampton, lest it be used, months hence, as the winter quarters of a Federal army. The force under Gen. Butler having been much reduced, of late, both by the return of three months' men and the call of others to Washington, the garrison at Hampton was withdrawn; and Magruder used the occasion to make a dash upon the town and destroy it. If the owners can afford the loss Gen. Butler will have no cause to complain.—There is something romantic in the retribution that has overtaken Virginia; and not less suggestive is the fact that Harper's Ferry and Hampton are alike the work of her own armies.—Chicago Tribune 10th.

### Missouri.

Nothing later has been heard from Gen. Lyon, at Springfield, says the Chicago Tribune of Saturday. No anxiety is felt, however, beyond the common interest to know the particulars of a projected battle—for the result may be safely left to the wisdom and skill of a leader of such tried capacity as him who commands the Federal army. McCulloch is sadly destitute of forage, and what is quite as bad, of the prestige of victory. A shining hail is offered at Springfield, and it is quite probable he may indulge in a nibble. We will leave him to Gen. Lyon and dismiss our fears. In the Southeast, the position of affairs has evidently undergone a change. Gen. Pillow, for some cause or other, is recalling his troops from the neighborhoods of Bird's Point and Cape Girardeau, and is strengthening himself at New Madrid. The danger of a movement from that quarter is changed to a horse of quite another color.

St. Louis was the scene of another excitement yesterday, which had its origin in a shot fired upon some Federal troops passing along the street. The city is kept under such wholesome restraint, however, that nothing serious came of the matter. Gen. Fremont's military preparations continue on a large scale. He will organize at once twenty-four batteries of artillery, and a dispatch from New York announces 20,000 foreign rifles on the way, with 20,000 more to follow.

One of the guns accompanying the McDowell column, is called "Long Tom." It will "throw things" six miles.

## THE WAR FOR THE CONSTITUTION!



This Morning's News.

This morning's news is unimportant, except with reference to anticipated events in Missouri. A collision is hourly expected between the Government and rebel troops at Springfield—both parties strengthening themselves for a desperate encounter. Important events will certainly transpire soon in that direction.

### From the Advance Guard of the Grand Army.

IN CAMP, NEAR WASHINGTON, D. C.,  
August 24, 1861.

**FRIEND VAN VORHES.**—This morning at four o'clock tattoo was beat, and after an early breakfast the tents were struck, and stowed away with other camp equipment, in the thirty army wagons now belonging to this regiment. A number of the boys were for remaining at Camp Minnesota until all were paid off, but by degrees they grew cooler, and Col. Gorman giving his word that the regiment should move a few miles only and then encamp until all were paid off, the discontents became a like angels' visits, few and far between. At a little before nine o'clock the regiment was formed in line and marched, under Col. Miller, through several of the streets of Washington, and thence in a northerly direction for a few miles, and encamped here for the night. Our camping ground is in a nice shady grove on a high piece of land, situated about six miles from the Capital.

The boys who have not as yet received their pay, will do so "to-morrow," meanwhile they borrow the "little jokers" from their more fortunate brothers, in companies A and B. While that lasts we shall probably have no complaints—it is strange what a happy set of war-dogs soldiers are when they have a dime or two in their pockets, and a pie in their hands. Human nature has many phases and when we are in the army we can see most of them.

Yesterday I advised no ones joining this regiment. My reason was that there were too many grumblers in it—I do not allude to those who had good cause for their complaints, but to that portion who are never satisfied under any circumstances. To-day I can say 'come, whoever you will, let him come and partake of our joys freely. The change is all owing to a little change.

Col. Miller has won the encomiums of all for his military conduct. Col. Gorman is now-a-days in the best of humor. But nobody notices.

RAISINS.

IN CAMP, NEAR WASHINGTON D. C.,  
Aug. 4, 1861.

**FRIEND VAN VORHES.**—We were not permitted to remain long in camp near Washington—I mean where we were when I wrote you last. Just before supper last evening we received orders to get ready to march immediately, and did so. We were marched for a distance of six or seven miles and then stopped for the night, about six miles from Washington—no farther on our journey than when we started. (It seems to be a settled principle here to see how many miles this regiment can get in getting from one point to another.) We traveled as a matter of course over a worn-out road, up hill and down, through sand and water. The baggage wagons broke down—so they say—and failed to connect, so that we had to lay out on the side of the road, without blankets, overcoats, or other covering, except blouses and trousers, to protect us from the heavy dew incident to this climate. Added to this we also failed to connect with the grub pile—so that we went to bed(?) supperless. Cause—a screw loose somewhere. In the morning we got breakfast—that is a few of us did, those who were fortunate enough to get a bush between him and the guard—by walking to the different farm houses in the neighborhood and purchasing everything they could in the shape of eatables. About one-fifth got breakfast in this manner, although but few cases occurred in which the well-to-do farmers would take any pay—from pure generosity, and others from religious scruples, not wishing to take pay on Sunday. At nine o'clock 'attention' was called, and we proceeded to a grove about half a mile distant, where we now are. Settled here, the Lieut. Colonel sent out orders to the farmers for a mile around to cook everything they had, and then the boys were marched off in squads to eat the same.

The balance of the regiment are being paid to-day—two companies were paid yesterday. The paymaster will get through to-day, although it is now quite late in the afternoon.

One or two words, Van, and I close. Please let your readers know that if they believe everything they hear reported as coming from this regiment from miscellaneous sources, they will have plenty of gossip for some time. I have just learned that some busy bodies are reporting that Capt. Bromley resigned on account of difficulties with his company or the regiment, or to avoid trouble.—The author of this yarn originated a willful and malicious lie. Capt. Bromley did no such thing—he could have staid here until doom's-day, without running any such risk. Brom is a brick, and his resignation was solely a matter of choice, induced by what he deemed a higher duty to himself and family.

RAISINS.

### THE UNION PRISONERS.—OUR LOSS OF ARTILLERY AT MANASSAS.—FROM FORTRESS MONROE.—BURNING OF HAMPTON.—TERRIBLE CONFLAGRATION.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.

Letters have just been received here, one dated July 21st and another July 28, from Capt. Whitton, of the First Michigan regiment saying that he was not wounded at Bull's Run, but taken prisoner while attempting to assist Col. Wilcox of the field. Col. Wilcox's arm is badly shattered. Capt. Rickett was also wounded. Dr. Lewis of the 3d Wisconsin Regiment was attending him. Mrs. Rickett is with her husband. Capt. Whitton writes that they are treated with great kindness. They are all on their parole of honor not to escape or take up arms against the south. These parties are now probably in Richmond, as the wounded were to be removed thither as soon as possible.

The Senate on the last day of the session confirmed the following named Postmasters in addition to those appointed during the recess of Congress:

George W. Edwards, at Mount Pleasant, Iowa; Samuel Russell, at Hill's Dale, Michigan.

There is a strong belief that the Prince Napoleon's visit to this country is more for political than any other purpose, and for the enlightenment of the Emperor on current affairs.

[Herald's Despatch].—The following is the official report of the loss of artillery at the battle of Bull's Run, and referred to in the report of General McDowell.

Company D, 2d artillery, Capt. Art. Bald, six rifled field pieces; Company A, 1st artillery, Capt. Rickett, six rifled Parrott ten pounders; Company E, 2d artillery, Capt. Carlisle, two rifled pieces and two howitzers; Company C, 5th artillery, Capt. Griffin, one rifled piece, and six smooth bores; G, 1st artillery, two three pounders, Parrott guns; Rhode Island Battery, five rifled pieces. Total, seventeen rifled and eight smooth bores.

Additional reports speak of the losses in ammunition, Quartermaster and Commissary stores as follows:

One hundred and fifty boxes small cartridges; 67 boxes rifled cannon ammunition; 30 boxes of fire arms; sixteen wagons loaded with provisions, and 1000 barrels of oats.

It is estimated that 2,000 muskets and 6,000 knapsacks and blankets were lost.

An officer who has just arrived from the furthest enterprises of our lines towards the rebels, reports everything quiet and says the rebels are still concentrating a pretty large force at Fairfax and that they are throwing up entrenchments and fortifications along the whole lines of the Potomac.

The Postmaster General has received the following despatch, dated Clarksburg, Virginia, August 7th:

The rebels have been expelled from the Kanawha. Can mail service be resumed there?

(Signed) W. S. ROSECRANZ,  
Brigadier General U. S. A.

The Department in reply, telegraphed that they had authorized the immediate resumption of mail service wherever it is safe to do so, and the service can be entrusted to safe hands.

FOR MONROE, Aug. 6.

Scouts and fugitives have brought in word of the approach of a large Confederate force from Yorktown. These rumors were confirmed at five o'clock this afternoon by a deserter from the rebels, a native of Maine but a resident of Georgia. He has been stationed at Yorktown since June, and says that on Friday last Magruder left Yorktown with a force of 8,000 men, including 2,500 cavalry and eight pieces of artillery. On Monday night they encamped at Great Bethel, which was completely deserted. On Tuesday night they advanced toward Hampton, and at noon yesterday took up position on Black river, some three miles from town.

He says the object of the expedition is to draw out our force, attack Camp Hamilton or Newport News, if practicable, and at least destroy Hampton, so as to prevent their using it for winter. Gen. Butler at once returned to this end of Hampton bridge, where he remained till 11 o'clock. Col. Webber raised a barricade near the Hampton end of the bridge and placed a strong advance at various points this side of the creek. At a few minutes past midnight, Gen. Magruder, with about five hundred Confederates, entered the town and immediately fired it. The greater part of the five hundred houses were built with wood, and no rain having fallen lately, a strong south wind produced a terrible conflagration. There were perhaps twenty white people and double that number of negroes remaining in the town from inability to move, some of whose houses were fired without waking the inmates. Several of the whites and also the negroes, were hurried away to be pressed into the Confederate service. A company of the rebels attempted to force the passage of the bridge, but were repulsed with the loss of three killed and six wounded. They were obliged to fall back. The greater part of the Confederates withdrew

towards morning and at noon to-day, when I visited the place, but seven or eight flags were left standing. Gen. Magruder has encamped near New Market bridge. He will hardly venture to attack Newport News. Mayhew, the deserter, says there has been about 7,000 Confederate troops stationed at Yorktown and some ten days ago a battalion came down to the outskirts of Hampton and carried away 180 negroes.

Provisions were abundant at Yorktown, and most of the rebels received uniforms for the winter campaign. The destruction of the town was a wanton act of cruelty for the residents and uncalled for, and moreover entirely useless, as Gen. Butler intends to winter his army a few miles beyond Hampton. Attempts will be made to foil these acts of the General; but after ten o'clock Friday night there was not a Federal soldier in Hampton.

A flag of truce is just in from Norfolk with Mr. May's, a piece of Gen. Scott, who is on her way from Richmond to New York. She states the Confederates attribute the act to General Butler.

WASHINGTON, August 9.—The activity among teamsters is as great as it was any time previous to the late battle.

Much more regard than heretofore is paid to the comfort and subsistence of soldiers and little if any complaint exists among them.

Soldiers arrive from time to time, including of late a large proportion of cavalry. They are judiciously distributed among our now extended Potomac lines. The movement of troops during the night is certainly an improvement over their improper exposure.

Many of those recently appointed to military offices are waiting impatiently for their commissions.

The Southern newspapers will not much longer exult over the inefficiency of the blockade in localities which might be specified. The Navy Department is in possession of ample power, recently conferred by Congress, and is expeditiously completing arrangements applicable to all such cases.

[Special to Post].—The Senate Finance Committee expect that the new revenue plan will realize \$10,000,000 more than is required.

Ex-Minister Faulkner arrived here last night. It is believed he brings dispatches to the government from Europe.

[Special to Commercial].—Conventions are to be held in Maryland for the purpose of nominating State officers, one of them will favor the government and support its policy, the other will place itself on the platform of opposition to the war and advocate peace on any terms. It is believed here that Union men will triumph.

Senator Baker has declined a commission as Brigadier General. He prefers his seat in the Senate. Senator Lane, of Kansas, has also declined the appointment tendered him, and will retain his seat in the Senate. This disposes of Mr. Stanton's claim. Eighty removals have been made in the Patent Office since the first of June. Some newspapers have already disregarded the agreement made with Gen. McClellan in regard to transmission of intelligence of army movements, and are to be subjected to stringent rules. Mr. McClellan is determined to enforce his policy.

### PHILADELPHIA, August 9.

Armstrong is executed at about 11 o'clock this morning. He manifested the same indifference in regard to his fate that he displayed through his imprisonment.

### WASHINGTON NEWS.

WASHINGTON, August 9.

[Times Dispatch].—Prince Napoleon returned with his suite from Manassas. Three regiments of cavalry and four of rebel infantry held possession of Fairfax.

When it was known at Manassas that Prince Napoleon was coming, the enthusiasm was intense.

Beauregard and Johnston were both at Manassas. They received the Prince with the greatest possible respect. All their pressing invitations and entreaties that he would go on to Richmond and see President Davis the Prince firmly declined.

The fortifications at Manassas are formidable, and our guns, particularly Sherman's battery, form an important part of the defenses. Beauregard informed the Prince that he captured 62 guns at the battle of Bull's Run. The dead were not properly buried. They were simply put under the ground, and some of their feet were seen above. The soldiers in Manassas were very numerous, but poorly dressed. On his departure the rebels gave the Prince a salute with United States guns. On returning to Fairfax, Col. Stewart approached the carriage of the Prince and said: "I hope you like our fortifications." Prince—"Oh, pretty well." "I hope," he said again, "you will interfere for us when you get home. The diplomatic Prince shrugged his shoulders as he replied, "I know nothing."

Three companies of Col. Toomey's regiment of Kentucky cavalry reached Washington this morning. It is well authenticated that the man Smith, in custody in New York, is a member of the rebel Congress. He will be held as hostage for Mr. Ely, Member of Congress from New York.

[World's Dispatch].—Mr. Wilson, of Chicago, has obtained permission of the War Department to raise a regiment of engineers and bridge builders.

Night before last the Geo. Page, rebel steamer, attempted to run out of Aquia Creek, but the ice boat engaged her. A few shots compelled her to beat a retreat. The ice boat was not struck, but it is thought the Page was injured. The latter carries three guns.

The Freeman arrived this morning, her officers contradict the report that the rebels are erecting batteries on Mathias Point. The navigation of the Potomac is unobstructed.

It is reported that batteries are now being erected at White House Point.

The Tribune's correspondent says that gangs of men are at work establishing

telegraphic communication between this city and the several camps, including Fort Corcoran, Tent Town, and Col. Sherman's command further up the river.

The Herald's correspondent says that intelligence has been received that the rebels are concentrating their forces at various points on their side of the river, from Point of Rocks to Alexandria.—There are 8,000 to 10,000 at Fairfax, a considerable force in the vicinity of Edward's Ferry, and large bodies at Leesburg. As yet they have only made minute reconnaissance in the neighborhood of the chain bridge. It is difficult to determine whether these movements are preliminary to an attack upon our lines or to guard more closely an entrance into Virginia by our army. The opinion of our most experienced officers is that they are purely defensive. It is reported here that an attack upon our lines is contemplated, and that the rebels are concentrating forces at every available point, in order to engage at the same moment our whole line from Harper's Ferry to Alexandria, and prevent the concentration of forces on our side to resist their attack, which will be ably counteracted only the precise time for its execution. If this be their design they will be signally foiled, for the preparations of Gen. McClellan are equally available for either offensive or defensive action. The disposition of his forces will enable him to repel an attack successfully at any point along the whole line, or to move forward his whole column simultaneously upon any given point in the adjacent border.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.

The Post's special correspondent says the Government has just issued stringent orders to prevent transmission of telegraphic accounts of army movements, whether past, present or future.

Ex-Minister Faulkner has not expressed any secession sentiments, but is exceedingly non-committal. The secessionists here say that in a few weeks he will encourage the rebel army as a Brigadier General.

Officers of the steamer Freeborn report that slaves are constantly employed by the rebels in the construction of entrenchments upon the Potomac.

The rebels are still trying to negotiate with Indian tribes, and have promised them annuities if they will forewear their allegiance to the Government. Joe Ross, Chief of the Cherokee nation, however remains loyal, and stands in the way of the enemy.

### The Union Men of Kentucky.

The Winchester (Ky.) National Union has the following fine outburst of patriotic eloquence in view of the Bull Run disaster:

Let the men of the loyal States swear before high Heaven that every dollar of money in the Treasury—every man who can carry a gun, shall be freely given to uphold the government. All idea of a compromise is now to be deemed base—it is to be scouted as dishonorable.—There is but one way in which this infernal conspiracy against our government against our liberty, against all on earth that we hold dear, can be quelled; it is for loyal men everywhere to do all in their power to crush it. Men and money! millions of both for the defence of our liberty! When disunionists boast of the success of their treason at Manassas, let them know that a defeat awaits them; a defeat, a route, a slaughter, so wild and hot that its heat shall only be surpassed by that hell of fire that will roast the traitors in the world that is to come.

### General Butler on the use of Liquor.

On the 2d inst. Gen. Butler issued an order forbidding the use of liquor by the troops at Fortress Monroe, adding this statement:

The General Commanding does not desire to conceal the fact that he has been accustomed to use wines and liquors in his own quarters, and furnish the same to his friends; but as he desires never to ask either officers or men to undergo any privation which he will not share with them, he will not exempt himself from the operation of this order, but will use it in his own quarters, as he would discourage its use in the quarters of any other officer. Amid the many sacrifices of their property, health and life which the officers and soldiers of his command are making in the service of their country, the General commanding feels confident that this so slight but so necessary sacrifice of a luxury only pandering to appetite will be borne most cheerfully, now that this evil is seen and appreciated.

### Kentucky.

The splendid victory achieved by the Union men of Kentucky on Monday last, will soon bear its fruits. The loyal citizens, now for the first time knowing their full strength, will wheel their noble State into the column of the Union, and contribute still more of their strength to the suppression of the rebellion. The disguise of "armed neutrality" is thrown off. Magoffin, Breckinridge, Powell and Burnett are repudiated; the gallant Anderson, the equally gallant Holt, and the patriotic Freeman are endorsed to the full



















# STILLWATER MESSENGER

A. J. VAN VORHES, EDITOR.

## STILLWATER

Tuesday, - - - August 20, 1861

### REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

A Republican State Convention will assemble at Saint Paul on Wednesday, September 4th, 1861, at 12 M., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the following offices:

GOVERNOR;  
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR;  
SECRETARY OF STATE;  
STATE TREASURER;  
ATTORNEY GENERAL.

The different counties will be entitled to be represented in the Convention by delegates, who are known, full residents of the counties from which they are accredited, as follows:

Anoka 2, Benton 1, Blue Earth 4, Brown 2, Carver 3, Chisago 2, Dakota 7, Dodge 3, Faribault 1, Fillmore 2, Freeborn 3, Hennepin 8, Goodhue 6, Houston 5, Le Sueur 4, McLeod 1, Meeker 1, Morrison 1, Mower 2, Nicollet 3, Olmsted 6, Ramsey 3, Rice 5, Scott 4, Sherburne 1, Sibley 3, Stearns 3, Steele 2, Wabasha 7, Winona 6, Waseca 2, Wright 3, Washington 4.

Counties not enumerated will be entitled to one delegate each.

By order of the Republican State Central Committee.  
DANIEL ROHMER, Chm.  
St. Paul, July 16, 1861.

### REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Republican voters of Washington county are requested to assemble at Pugsley's Hall in Stillwater, on

Saturday, Aug. 31st, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of appointing delegates to a State Convention, which meets in St. Paul on Wednesday Sept. 4th.

By order of the Central Committee,  
A. J. VAN VORHES, Chm.  
Stillwater, Aug. 12, 1861.

### What Will the Republican Convention Do?

We cannot answer this question, but we think we can point out the course it ought to pursue. We know of no reason why Republican principles are not just as good to-day as they were one year ago, or five years ago. The events that have transpired within the past year, have only served to strengthen us in their faith. The present troubles of the country are not the fault of our principles. They are only made the excuse—the pretext, for a rebellion which has been fermenting in the minds of crazy men during the past twenty years. If Stephen A. Douglas had been elected President, instead of Abraham Lincoln, the troubles might have been postponed—they could not have been averted. The storm had gathered, and the present opportunity was only sought for its breaking, because the rebels thought it the most favorable time not only to unite the south in the movement, but to drag disappointed politicians of the north into the vortex.

We do not deem it necessary for the Republican convention soon to meet, to elaborately reiterate their distinctive political theories,—though, if deemed necessary by others, we are not ashamed of them, or afraid to avow them and go in to the contest on their merits. Our plan would be, to nominate true and tried Republicans whom we all know to be true to the country—to make our platform broad enough and strong enough for all to stand upon, and then invite all true and loyal men to join with us in the support of the Government. All parties in the north, as parties, we believe to be true and loyal; but we all know there are individual exceptions in the Democratic party in all the States—ambitious politicians, who have no care for country or mankind, if they but accomplish their personal and ambitious ends. Against such men, we must be watchful and suspicious. But for the treacherous conduct of the Executive of Missouri and Kentucky, treason and rebellion in those States could never have raised their heads. But for the loyal and patriotic Governor of Maryland, that State to-day could have been in open rebellion, and our soil would ere this have drunk oceans of loyal and rebellious blood. We want men whom we all know—men who have been tested, and upon whose loyalty not even the shadow of suspicion can rest. So far as our own State is concerned, no citizen can deny but within the past eighteen months the Republican party has brought it from a condition of bankruptcy and disgrace, and placed it upon a basis of financial and moral prosperity not position that even the most sanguine could not have anticipated. Robbing and winding of the most fearful character have been stopped, and order and decency now prevail where all was confusion and chaos. Our expenditures have been reduced nearly one-half, and our State government is now respected at home and abroad. Our people are satisfied with the present administration of affairs, and in this they have a guarantee for the future. Others may conduct our State affairs as well, but this is no time for experiments and speculations. We know that Republicans do not desire a change of policy, and we are equally confident that the loyal masses of the Democratic

party would regret to see any departure.

Taking this hasty view of the question, we wish to see the Republican convention of Minnesota pledge itself and the State to support the General Government, and to the crushing out of the rebellion, in a platform broad enough for the world to stand upon, and then let us open our arms and our hearts to all who are willing to stand side by side with us in the support of the constitution and laws. If unsuccessful in the election of our men, then we will yield just as hearty and cordial support to our opponents, if they place in official position men who are true to the country.

As to nominations, we have no personal friends to reward or enemies to punish. Any capable, worthy Union Republican can command our support and aid and sympathy. But in these perilous times, caution should be used in making nominations; and we believe it to be the true policy of the convention to avoid all experiments, to lay aside all personal ambitions, and to bury all personal animosities. Gov. Ramsey has proven himself a rock in this violent storm, upon whom all have reposed in confidence. He has stood at the wheel and held the ship firm and steady. Lieut. Governor Donnelly has proven himself peculiarly fitted for his position—honest, capable, trustworthy. The same of Treasurer Scheffer, Secretary Baker and all the rest now in authority. Without consulting any person, or the interests of any person, and only undertaking to reflect our own views, we believe it would be the true policy of the party, and at the same time subserving the best interests of the State, for the convention to adopt a platform embracing the ideas intimated, and then to lay aside all personal feelings and harmoniously and unitedly re-nominate the present incumbents who have been tested and found honest, capable and patriotic to the fullest degree. These are our views, and we believe they will be endorsed by the convention and the people.

**The New Loan.**—The Secretary of the Treasury is preparing for issue the treasury notes, the emission of which has recently been authorized by Congress. A portion of low denominations are made payable to the bearer in coin in sums of five, ten and twenty dollars, at places designated on their face. Others of the same denomination bear three and sixty-five one hundredths per cent. interest, payable one year after date, with the privilege to the holder, when presented in sums of one hundred dollars, to exchange them for treasury notes having three years to run, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest. All treasury notes may be exchanged for twenty months' bonds bearing six per cent. interest. All the treasury notes to be of and above fifty dollars denomination, bear seven and three-tenths per cent. interest, and are made payable in three years. The small denominations will not be extensively employed as currency, and will prove a great benefit to the country, and especially to the west, as it will not only be the safest currency in circulation, but will regulate the system of exchange which has been such a burden to the west of late.

**Served Him Right.**  
Hon. Chas. J. Faulkner of Va., recalled Minister to Paris, reached Washington a few days since, whereupon he was arrested and committed to jail for treason. His co-operation with the rebels, both at Paris and at home, is indisputable. Letters from Paris and his own intercepted correspondence, convict him of his contemplated acceptance of a command of a rebel regiment upon his arrival at Richmond. He is a precious bird, and is one of the thousand examples furnished by the Buchanan dynasty of retaining in lucrative positions men who were plotting and executing the downfall of the Republic.

The country will rejoice now to see one John C. Breckinridge put upon the stand.

**KILLING WITH KINDNESS.**—The noble response of the people of Minnesota to the call of our Surgeons for aid to the Hospital Fund, is thus replied to by Chaplain Neill:

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.

**To Governor Ramsey:**  
Don't kill us with kindness. Tell liberal men and noble women, to send no more money nor clothing. God bless them.  
E. D. NEILL.

By the way, why are not the Stillwater contributions to this fund—over \$250,000—acknowledged through the St. Paul papers, in common with similar—though smaller—donations?

**Democratic Convention.**  
The old stagers and camp-followers about St. Paul have called a convention for the nomination of Democratic candidates for State officers, to meet in St. Paul on the 12th of September.

**The Direct Tax.**—The amount that is expected to be realized from the direct tax of \$30,000,000 is about \$20,000,000, as the allotment of the rebel States is only nominal for the present.

### Our Army Correspondent.

A citizen, who has himself seen much of the active duties of the tented field, and who can appreciate the trials and sacrifices as well as the joys and excitements of the soldier's life, contributes the following acknowledgments to our faithful army correspondent, in which we know all the readers of the MESSENGER will heartily join. Perhaps no other correspondent of the western press has won a more enviable reputation—especially from those who know anything of the disadvantages for mental labor under such a soldier's labors—than our own "RAISERS."

—Mr. E. A. Stevens, a type and former attaché of the Messenger office. We most cheerfully give place to the communication.

*To the Editor of the Stillwater Messenger:*  
The regular and as we understand, gratuitous contributions of your correspondent, "RAISERS," by their happy and excellent style, and the general correctness of the information they contain, although written amid the turmoil and trying scenes of camp-life, have won for the author not only the reputation of being the best correspondent of the north in the State, but also the unqualified admiration of his friends here; and it is but an expression of the general sentiment, when we ask you to receive into your paper this acknowledgment of our indebtedness to him.

In times like the present, when the public mind is always on the qui vive, expecting to hear at any moment of "bloody battles" fought,—of heroic deeds and gallant dying,—of little fields strewn with numberless dead and wounded, and of all the other scourges of the hydra-headed monster, "WAR,"—when the deepest solicitude and anxiety for friends, brothers, sons and husbands, on the one hand, and for the honor, dignity and perpetuity of our glorious Republic on the other, absorb all other matters of interest, it is then, that all other events and actions of a different nature, and which at any other time would call forth the applause and appreciation of a community, are for the time being apparently overlooked, or at least not sufficiently noticed.

When we hear of a New York Zouave having made faces at General Beauregard, kicked a Colonel in the stomach, knocked down another officer who undertook to arrest him, and then ran, we are long in our praises, and the gallant Zouave, who perhaps for many years prior to his enlistment played off the same tricks on the Mayor of New York, the Chief of Police and the Constable of the ward, is made a hero; but we have for the time being no thought, no praise, no encouragement for him, who after having done his daily duty as a soldier, just returned from the drill, the parade or the battle-ground, while all the others stretch their weary limbs and rest, takes out his pencil and remembers his friends at home, and his promise, proceeds to give them an account of all that has transpired since his last letter. Little do the eager readers of those letters dream what efforts they have cost, how the aching head throbs in the hand supporting it, how the weary eyes longed to close in the sweet forgetfulness of life's trials and perils, how all this was heroically borne, for what? Certainly for no mercenary motives, for no selfish desires can such devotion be attributed; and while we cheer and admire the bravery of our boys in the field, we must no less record to him our highest regard and gratitude who, under such trying circumstances, can sacrifice the few moments which are allowed him for rest and recreation, to the good of his friends.

All honor, therefore, to our friend, May Heaven protect him wherever he goes, and may we continue to gladden the hearts of his friends by his letters from "RAISERS."

### First Regiment.

A requisition has been made upon our State for 150 recruits to fill the places of the killed and wounded of the first regiment. This is a favorable opportunity for those wishing to go immediately into active service. Recruits will report themselves at Fort Snelling. Outfits, except one blanket, will be furnished at the camp near Washington, and transportation and subsistence will be furnished by the Government. The pay of soldiers has just been increased to a figure above that which most laborers can realize at home. The pay of the privates is clear profit, as the Government furnishes every article of clothing needed, subsistence and transportation. For all the rations and clothing allowed by law, that he does not require, he is paid cash in lieu thereof, making the annual pay of the private, the handsome sum per annum, of about \$224. The chances for promotion, too, must be taken into account, and they are better than is generally supposed, as may be proved by the First Regiment, even before any were disabled in action. We append the amount of pay, of non-commissioned officers and privates:

Ordinance Sergeant	..... \$25.
Sergeant Major	..... 25
Quartermaster's Sergeant	..... 25
First Sergeant	..... 24
Sergeant	..... 21
Artificer	..... 19
Corporal	..... 17
Privates	..... 15

### Our Wounded.

Dr. Stewart, who was taken prisoner at Bull Run, has been released on parole and returned to Washington. The two missing members of the Stillwater company—Pierson and Picketts—are prisoners; the former uninjured, the latter wounded in the knee, but doing well. This news was received with profound gratification. Lt. Welch, who has so often been reported killed, is wounded, but not mortally. He is at Richmond and was able to be about.

### THE WAR FOR THE CONSTITUTION!



This Morning's News.

Apprehensions are still entertained, and indeed grow stronger, that General Beauregard is advancing his forces preparatory to an attack on the Federal lines. The Secretary of War has called on the Governors of Pennsylvania, New York and the New England States and Michigan to send forward immediately all the volunteers they can.

The foreign news is interesting. The Queen's speech to Parliament re-affirms strict neutrality in American affairs. Russell's London Times letter is severe on the conduct of the Federal Army at Manassas. The news of the battle produced a profound sensation. It extinguished all hope of compromise and led to the belief that the war would be prolonged and bloody.

Gen. Wool is at Fortress Monroe.

### From the First Regiment.

We are in receipt of our regular correspondence, as well as numerous private letters, both from members of our Regiment and others at Washington entirely disconnected with the army; but for reasons which we deem prudent we will hold their publication for the present. That there is a wide-spread and deeply rooted dissatisfaction in the regiment with Col. Gorman, cannot longer be concealed, and unless there is a re-organization soon, we fear it will lead to a disgraceful demoralization of the entire regiment. This is to be deeply regretted, and no time should be lost in repairing the breach. We have tried to close our eyes to these things, but the grievances come to us in such a shape that we can no longer do so. When an entire regiment partake of the dissatisfaction, there must be some ground for it. We advise the boys to be patient, forbearing and moderate, believing that in some way their grievances will be redressed. It is to this cause alone that many are seeking to take advantage of the supposed irregularity of their enlistment, with a hope of re-organization. Until this question is disposed of, we deem a publication of our letters received during the past week as highly improper, though the authors are all willing to face the music. Few, if any, wish to return until the war is ended, but they wish their rights protected and their manhood respected.

### WASHINGTON NEWS.

#### Movements of the Enemy.

#### INTERESTING NEW YORK ITEMS.

#### FROM MISSOURI.

WASHINGTON, August 15.

Another order will soon be sent to California for a regiment of Cavalry. Another order has gone to Europe for 100,000 more arms.

It is rumored that a rebel force is moving from Missouri to Great Sarago Mountain pass to reinforce Gen. Wise. The troops which hold the pass are ready for them.

The Tribune says that the southern pirates are playing a bloody and desperate game. Our North Carolina correspondent this morning gives the statement of a British sailor named Ross, who had been impressed to serve as gunner on board the Speed, by which it appears that on the 31st of July, near Nag's Head, the pirates attacked and took possession of a British vessel, which they burned, after destroying the entire crew. Ross having refused to fight against his countrymen, was shot at and wounded by the captain of the Speed, and afterwards put in irons. He escaped by the aid of a fellow sailor who had also been impressed. Ross is endeavoring to make his way north and wishes to lay the subject before the proper British officials.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.

[Herald's dispatch.]—Major General Butler has been authorized to raise a division of five thousand men in Massachusetts, and is to be granted leave of absence to superintend in person the organization of the division. Gen. Butler will have full power to thoroughly appoint the new division, providing it does not cost more in Massachusetts than it does here.

It is reported by passengers arrived to-night from the West, by way of Harper's Ferry, that General Rosecranz, with a small command, is in a precarious position in a mountain gap, in the neighborhood of Big Spring, and that a rebel force had cut him off from water.

Evidences of an advance of the enemy toward our lines are daily multiplying. Yesterday a regiment from Virginia, living near Clarksburg, five miles from Alexandria, reports the rebels at Bush Hill and Clarksburg. The efforts of the rebels to gather Maryland into the secession fold, have not been abandoned. It was noticed some weeks ago that a considerable rebel force had been concentrated in the upper part of Accomac county, on the eastern shore of Virginia. It appears that there are about 1,500 or 2,000

armed rebels there. Gen. Tillman, who was deposed from his militia rank, last spring, by Gov. Hicks, and subsequently restored by the State Legislature, is organizing the disunionists in the lower counties of Maryland. He is about to proceed to Accomac, to take command of the Virginia forces there, and march them up into the middle of the eastern shore of Maryland, as a nucleus for the formation of a rebel army there, which shall, if it can do nothing else, control the elections in the fall, so as to secure a disunion majority in the Legislature, and enable the secessionists to pass a secession ordinance, or perhaps to force an ordinance of secession, that may be passed by the present Legislature at its adjournment.

[World's dispatch.]—The States of Kentucky and Tennessee have been constituted a separate military command, to be called the department of Cumberland, Brigadier General Robt. Anderson commanding.

Six vessels of war lay off Aquia Creek yesterday. Among them the Yankee, which had a collision with the rebel steamer Page.

New York, August 16.

J. A. King, a Catholic priest, was last evening taken into custody and conveyed to the detective police office by a number of excited Germans who alleged that he was a secessionist. They charged that he partook of lager beer with a number of volunteers, and then tried to induce them to desert their companies. He abused the government outrageously, contending that the Southern Confederacy ought to be recognized, and finally became so bold in his assertions as to enrage the Germans, and they arrested him. Their prisoner was detained for examination.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 16.

Several of the largest business houses in the city to-day published a card declaring that having seen in daily papers statements of the number of regiments in Banks's column, which is against the agreement with Government and of importance to the enemy, withdraw their subscription and advertisements from any paper containing published information of military movements.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 15.—The reports that the rebels beyond Fox Hill have connected a wire with the telegraph from Old Point to Newport News, and thus obtained our dispatches, is entirely without foundation.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.

[Special to Post.]—Our foreign relations attract the attention of the government at present. The administration will, at all hazards, maintain its right to close the rebel ports. The question is now under discussion between our government and those of England and France and it is believed that our rights will be fully conceded. The National Intelligencer has a theory that ex-Minister Faulkner is not imprisoned because he intended to join the rebel army, but that he is held as hostage for Congressman Ely and Messrs. Magraw and Harris, non-combatants, now in the hands of the enemy.

A party of six men left the steamer Rosette yesterday, and landed at Matthews Point for the purpose of reconnoitering. They were fired upon by a party of rebels concealed in the brush, and four of them killed. Their dead bodies arrived at the Navy Yard to-day.

New York, Aug. 16.

The first new gun boat will be launched to-morrow, another next week, and four others in fifteen days.

Thomas S. Seville, a violent secessionist, was arrested on the arrival of the Persia, with \$40,000, Bank of England notes, the proceeds of a loan for the Confederate States. Seville is a native of New Orleans, about fifty years of age and very wealthy. A number of letters and important papers were found on him.

St. Louis, Aug. 16.

A messenger from Gen. Sigel arrived early this morning, and reports Gen. Sigel's army this side of Lebanon, expecting to reach Rolla to-day. He had not been molested on the route.

Gen. Lyon was buried on Col. Phelps' farm near Springfield.

It was reported that the rebels had entered Springfield and were encamped in and around the town.

The messenger also states that the whole number of killed, wounded and missing on the Federal side does not exceed 400, and that McCulloch and a number of other rebel officers were killed.

CAIRO, Aug. 15.

Since the withdrawal of the 18th regiment from the vicinity of Charleston the rebels have torn up the track and destroyed culverts on the Cairo and Fulton Railroad.

Nothing is heard of Pillow's command to-day.

The two Government steamers, Graham and Empress, arrived to-day with supplies.

New York, Aug. 16.

[Special to Post.]—The Quartermaster General has gone to New York to investigate contracts for army clothing. The Congressional investigating committee has made important discoveries showing that traitors and spies daily frequent the departments of the government, procuring information which is transmitted to the enemy.

The rebel steamer Page has been regularly commissioned in the Confederate navy, and has now hoisted the secession flag.

Yesterday the steamer Resolute was ordered to Mathias creek for the purpose of reconnoitering. Seeing a battery filled with barrels off shore a boat was sent from the Resolute with six men to bring it off. No sooner had the boat touched the beach than a volley of musket balls were fired in by concealed rebels in the woods, killing three of the men instantly, and wounding one in the head—it is feared fatally. The Resolute was about seven hundred yards from shore, and fired into the midst of the rebels' rounds of canister and shrapnel, with it is thought, extensive havoc. The vari-

ous woods skirting the Potomac river offer fine ambuscades for the enemy. Officers are urging the application of the most effective means of destroying these advantages.

New York, Aug. 16.

The Grand Jury in the United States Circuit Court, presented the Journal of Commerce, News, Day Book, Freeman's Journal and Brooklyn Eagle, for expressing sympathy with the rebels, and asked the advice of the Court in the matter, saying they will be glad to learn their conduct is subject to indictment and condign punishment.

### BATTERIES on the POTOMAC.

#### UNITED STATES LOAN.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.

The Tribune correspondent says that the dissatisfaction in the various regiments is in consequence of supposed enlistments for three months. Those soldiers who came to open meeting, Gen. McDowell decided should be sent to Tortugas, General Scott and McClellan endorsed the decision, and the President ordered carried into effect.

[Herald's Correspondent.]—Numberless incidents tend to show that the rebels are on the eve of attacking our lines. Last night it was discovered that the rebel lines had been advanced in all directions toward the Potomac. Their force at Fairfax Court House has been largely increased. Heavy forces have been thrown out on all the roads; a large body is proceeding toward the Point of Rocks. Their scouting parties are in the immediate vicinity of our lines along the whole extent of the Potomac.

The rebels in Baltimore to-day received intelligence that the rebels were marching upon Washington, and the information was published in an extra. It is thought that they were only a little premature. Scott does not think the attack will be made, but McClellan, who was a classmate of Beauregard, and is familiar with his mode of combination, is well convinced that he will make an attack upon some point on the Potomac.

It is said that the rebels have nearly 160,000 men between here and Richmond. They have not the means to provide for this immense army; they know that under the management of McClellan our army is becoming daily more formidable in numbers and discipline, and our works more nearly impregnable, while the rebels are getting more discouraged, disorganized and demoralized by delay, and the poor prospect of provision for their comfort and maintenance during the winter. They cannot afford to await the result of Gen. Scott's plan of starving them out, or Gen. McClellan's promises to have the army perfectly disciplined and provisioned before he begins to advance. They must either fight now, or they will see their army melt away from necessity without any blow being struck. That an attack will be made in a short time is generally conceded.

One of the negroes who took part in the battle at Bull Run, at which time he made his escape, and has since wandered about until finally he got within our lines, asserts that there are in the rebel army in Virginia, two or three thousand negroes armed with Hall's rifles, most of them are from further south than Virginia. The negroes from down south, he says, have been taught that they would be butchered if they fell into the hands of Unionists, but those picked up in Virginia have a different idea and would all run away if they could.

New York, Aug. 16.

The Herald reports the discovering of an attempt to blow up Fort Columbus on Governor's Island, four men represented to have gone there on Monday with the intention of laying a train to blow up the magazine and destroy several hundred tons of powder and a large number of soldiers.

FORT MONROE, Aug. 16.

A flag of truce is just in from Norfolk with Corporal Harbitt, of the Connecticut regiment, released for attention to Colonel Gardner after the battle at Bull Run. He says a considerable number of released prisoners, including several Chaplains, will reach Old Point Comfort to-morrow. He thinks the Confederates are preparing to attack Fortress Monroe. That measures is now popular in Confederate camps, and appropriate material is being collected in large quantities at Norfolk. The attack he thinks will be made within a week.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 16.

The report of an attack upon Fortress Monroe is a perfect absurdity.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.

[Special to Post.]—A new battery has been erected by the enemy at a point a mile or two below Aquia Creek. The rebels yesterday suddenly opened fire on the steamer Pocahontas, but inflicted no damage at that point. Its situation is very near the shore of the river. Officers report that unless the Government takes immediate action to expel the rebels from these positions on the banks of the river, navigation will be completely closed. The enemies batteries command a large part of the Potomac.

Since our capitalists have taken the new Government loan so freely, the Treasury Department entertains no doubt that it will be largely taken abroad, in spite of the croaking of newspapers.

Advises which have been received here from Kentucky state that the new Union legislature will request Breckinridge and Powell to resign their seats in the U. S. Senate.

The Union men in Kentucky and Tennessee say that a great Federal victory in Virginia, when the next battle occurs, will extinguish rebellion in those States.

The rebels continue their barbarous practice of firing on our pickets. Cases of this kind occur almost every night.

Judge Nelson of Tennessee, is in jail at Richmond.

St. Louis, Aug. 17.

A detachment of U. S. troops from Cape Girardeau seized \$18,000 belong-

ing to the Bank of Genevieve yesterday, by order of Gen. Fremont and, brought it to this city to-day. It is understood this money was being, or would be used for the benefit of the secession cause in that section.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 17, 3:30 P. M.

The 1st regiment has at last arrived, and is now passing through the city. It is a complete ovation—every street is thronged with people, and "banners inscribed, "Welcome Home" are thrown across the streets. The officers and men all look well, hearty and happy. Their sunburnt faces and soiled uniforms attest a life of active service, and all rejoice to see Wisconsin again.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 17.

We learn from reliable sources that six hundred state troops, well armed and equipped, will leave Fayette, Howard county, to-day with the intention of joining Jackson's forces in the southern part of the State. Four hundred of them are said to be mounted.

New York, Aug. 17.

It is understood that the money on the rebel messenger of Jeff. Davis on board the Persia is worthless. It consists of post notes on the Bank of England payable only to his order.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.

[Special to Post.]—Two rebel regiments are out to the right from Chain Bridge over the Potomac.

Ex-Minister Faulkner is not as has been stated, a hostage for the return of Messrs. Harris and Magraw, but for good and satisfactory reasons to the Government, apart from any such considerations.

### Resources of the two Sections.

#### Suggestive Statistics.

The war between the two sections of the country gives additional interest to long existing facts with reference to the comparative resources of the free and slave States. The New York Tribune has arranged from the last census returns some valuable and suggestive facts with reference to the taxable resources of the rebellious States as compared with some of those whose loyalty to the Union has never wavered.

The average increase of the free States for the last ten years has been 271.91 per cent., of the slave States, 113.92 per cent.

Massachusetts, with a population of 1,231,065 and an area of 7,800 square miles, has a valuation of \$815,337,433. Virginia has a population of 1,399,731, and an area of 61,352 square miles, and a valuation of only \$793,249,681—less by \$21,337,752 than that of Massachusetts. Possessing an area almost nine times as great as Massachusetts, water-power a hundred fold greater, a soil of unsurpassed fertility, rich mineral deposits, one of the best harbors on the continent, hundreds of miles of navigable river, with all these advantages—the elements of an empire within herself—the real estate of the Old Dominion is valued at \$57,461,537 less than that of the little Bay State. Her personal property—even including her 273,710 negro slaves—worth at less than an average valuation, \$150,000,000, is estimated at \$62,675,343 less than that of Massachusetts.

Maryland and North Carolina, together, have a population of 2,813,327 greater than Massachusetts, and a joint area of 55,500 square miles, have a valuation—including slaves valued at \$229,500,000—less by \$79,468,034 than Massachusetts. The real estate of Massachusetts, with only 7,800 square miles of sterile soil, is valued at \$475,415,163, which is \$31,821,315 more than the value of the real estate of North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Texas and Arkansas combined! The real property of New York exceeds by more than \$10,000,000 the combined valuation of the same kind of property in Louisiana, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas.

The three States of New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania, have a population of 3,133,511, which is 1,438,855 more than the entire population, slave and free, of the eleven rebel States, while they have a valuation of \$1,197,711,815 greater than all the so-called Confederate States.

The Tribune adds with justice that the value of the slave population, included in the above, has decreased largely in consequence of the war which the rebels of the South commenced and are still carrying on.

### Missouri.

The alacrity with which Indiana is now responding to the call of Gen. Fremont will doubtless reimburse all apprehensions of danger to St. Louis, and with the Illinois, Iowa















# STILLWATER MESSENGER

A. J. VAN VORHES, EDITOR.

## STILLWATER

Tuesday, - - - August 27, 1861

### REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

A Republican State Convention will assemble at Saint Paul on Wednesday, September 4th, 1861, at 12 M., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the following offices:

GOVERNOR;  
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR;  
SECRETARY OF STATE;  
STATE TREASURER;  
ATTORNEY GENERAL.

The different counties will be entitled to be represented in the Convention by delegates, who are bona fide residents of the counties from which they are accredited, as follows:

Anoka 2, Benton 1, Blue Earth 4, Brown 2, Carver 3, Chisago 2, Dakota 7, Dodge 3, Faribault 1, Fillmore 9, Freeborn 3, Hennepin 8, Goodhue 6, Houston 4, Le Sueur 4, McLeod 1, Meeker 1, Morrison 1, Mower 2, Nicollet 3, Olmsted 8, Ramsey 8, Rice 5, Scott 4, Sherburne 1, Sibley 3, Stearns 3, Steele 2, Wabasha 7, Winona 6, Waseca 2, Wright 3, Washington 4.

Counties not enumerated will be entitled to one delegate each.

By order of the Republican State Central Committee. DANL. ROHRER, CHM. St. Paul, July 16, 1861.

### REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Republican voters of Washington county are requested to assemble at Pugsley's Hall in Stillwater, on

Saturday, Aug. 31st, 1861,

at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of appointing four delegates to a State Convention, which meets in St. Paul on Wednesday Sept. 4th. By order of the Central Committee, A. J. VAN VORHES, CHM. Stillwater, Aug. 12, 1861.

### Confidence in the Government.

It is an easy matter to scold, to complain, to find fault, and to snarl and bite. It requires but little intellect to do these things, while it would require a greater fund than the same class of fault-finders possess to repair or avoid the alleged evils or mistakes at which they complain. There is a disposition among a large class of our American people—indeed, no doubt, by their natural penchant to *harry* everything—to complain if everything connected with the war is not conducted just as they would desire to see it done; while the truth is, they would be as impatient to meet the emergencies, were they placed in a position where they would be compelled to meet them, as a boy ten years old. We were about giving our views upon these questions, hoping they might arrest the attention of some of the class to whom we have alluded, when our eyes fell upon the remarks of a contemporary, whose views so nearly accord with our own, that we adopt them. It is a plain and indisputable duty of all good citizens to cherish and to manifest CONFIDENCE IN THE GOVERNMENT, to the utmost extent to which it is practicable, in times so grave and critical as the present. Whether wisely or unwisely, for good or for ill, the present Administration is actually, by election of the people, at the head of our affairs; and there it must continue, so far at least, as its two most prominent members are concerned, for nearly four years to come. It is then vital to our welfare, indispensable to our success, in the tremendous struggle in which we are engaged with an infuriated and desperate foe, that we trust the Government, wherever we are not compelled by evidence which we can not gain say to distrust and denounce it; that we expect it to do well; and yield reluctantly, if we yield at all, to a suspicion of incompetence or a fear of its unworthiness. It is more than slanderous, it is treasonous and mischievous in the highest degree, to set flying through the newspapers the gossiping stories which attribute to one Secretary an entire and ridiculous unfitness for his post, to another the most corrupt motives and practices, unless such stories have first been investigated, and found on examination to be too certainly true. It is dangerous for men to allow themselves to think and speak of the Government, as so many now do, with a kind of contemptuous pity and disgust; as if the President were a mere indifferent and untimely jester, and the members of the Cabinet were so many sharp tricksters on the one hand, or so many incurable incapables on the other. The whole drift of this kind of thought and talk is toward a complete paralysis of the Northern mind. It tends to make us all despair of the Republic; to unnerve the will and demoralize the spirit of every citizen; and above all to prepare the soldiers whom we send forth for disgraceful panic or more disgraceful mutiny when they enter on the serious duty of their service. It is always our duty, as patriots and Christian men, to respect our rulers so far as we can by possibility do it, and to manifest that respect in our conduct and speech. But in a great emergency like the present this ceases to be a matter merely of general propriety, and ethical obligation. It is a matter with us of the simplest, plainest self-preservation. Who

ever ceaselessly shakes the confidence of another loyal citizen in the character and capacity of the men at the head of our public affairs, now plays more directly and with more dangerous effectiveness into the hands of the chiefs and champions of the Southern Rebellion than he had supplied them with secret intelligence or had fought by their side with saber and bayonet. The press that are doing their utmost through the North in this direction are the most fatal masked batteries against which the nation has now to contend; and while it is greatly to be regretted, it is not so greatly to be wondered at, if now and then the popular impulse against such presses becomes too strong to be resisted, and "cleans them out" with the rapid impetuosity of a thoroughly aroused and reckless mob-violence.

But while it is the duty of all good citizens to cherish respect for the officers of the Government, it is equally on the other hand, the most imperative duty of the Administration to demonstrate its desert of the popular respect, confidence, and enthusiasm; to do this by action, not by words; by such rapid, wise, and masterly movements as shall overbear distrust and compel admiration. It is an almost inexplicable fact—which darkens the minds and burdens the hearts of multitudes in our land—that Gen. Lyon was left as he was, without the reinforcements which he urgently solicited, trying vainly by daring courage and the coolest and most self sacrificing generalship to make up for the immense disparity in forces between his command and the enemy's. It seems incredible that with the prodigious resources of all kinds at the command of the Government, it should still, after five months of elaborate preparation, be unable to arm the loyal thousands in East Tennessee; be unable to clear Western Virginia of the bands of rebels which still infest it; be keeping the guns of Fort Pickens dumb, and allowing the enemy to establish their batteries along the Potomac; be doubtfully holding the capital itself against the menacing squadrons of Jeff. Davis. It is greatly to be apprehended that the worst news we are to have has not yet reached us; that tidings of sorer ill than we have known are yet to come from the scattered and exposed bodies of troops which the Government has left lingering among the Alleghenies; that the work in Missouri will be found to need to be all done over; and that the alarming indications of mutiny which have already appeared among our regiments have not yet reached their most disastrous exhibition.

If these apprehensions, or others like them, should prove to be well founded, if further defeat and disgrace are to be ours, and the Government as at present constituted should thus be shown inadequate to meet the vast responsibilities of a crisis like the present, then its partial or complete reorganization, so far as the heads of the departments are concerned, would become an immediate and palpable necessity. Religion, as well as patriotism, would demand it. No personal or party claims should stand for an instant in the way of it. The work we have in hand, of maintaining this Republic one and indivisible, on its old foundations of constitutional order and liberty, is too grand in itself and too vast in its relations to be postponed for a moment to any private interests whatsoever. And the nation will demand, and will have a right to demand, that an Administration composed of men of proved capacity and demonstrated efficiency, as well as of unquestionable patriotism, shall at once replace and hide the memory of the present one.—Till then, let us all be hopeful of good, and expect the best things from our present leaders.

Gen. Shields.—It is stated that Gen. Shields of California, formerly U. S. Senator from Minnesota, has been appointed a Brigadier General and has accepted. We are glad to learn that the General has thought better of his determination of six months ago, and that his old patriotism is still burning.

### The (Defunct) Bangor Democrat.

We have occasionally seen copies of this paper, and we are not surprised that the indignation of the people of Bangor led them, on the 13th, to acts of violence which could not be justified except as a matter of public policy. We do not like to see the liberties of the press or of speech interfered with; but when these liberties are abused and employed for the destruction of the Government and the fettering of the people, then, when peaceful measures fail, it sometimes becomes necessary to employ other and stronger forces to suppress the greater evil. Such was the case with the Bangor Democrat. It has become established as a matter of fact, that a number of northern presses have been subsidized by southern money—that for monied considerations their editors have been employed to preach treason at home, to incite insurrection and discontent in northern communities and in northern armies, and to poison the public mind against the Government in its earnest efforts to suppress the rebellion and to bring the Government back to peace and prosperity.

On the occasion alluded to, upon the appearance of the Democrat of the 13th, the forbearance of the people could no longer withstand the insolence, the treason and the infamy of its editors. A friend in Bangor has sent us a copy of the issue of the 13th, with the following note written upon the margin, explaining the action of the infuriated populace:

"This is the last of 'seesh' in Bangor, as far as newspaperdom is concerned.—On Tuesday at 10 o'clock all the bells of the city commenced ringing, which was the signal for the people to gather in front of the Democrat office, and witness its destruction. Fifteen or twenty resolute men entered the office through the rear door, and after raising the windows commenced throwing out presses, type, and fixtures, together with Tuesday's issue, of which this is a copy. After a thorough cleaning out of everything except the editor and his 'devils,' the effects were piled up in the streets and burned to ashes, when seven American flags were run out amidst the rejoicings of ten thousand people. For the reasons for the suppression of this sheet, I refer you to its columns."

The necessity of resorting to such acts of violence is deplorable indeed; but the liberties of the people and the existence of the Government are of higher value than all other earthly considerations, and the course of the people of Bangor will not be regretted or censured. The public mind is too sensitive in these perilous times to scrutinize closely the morality of such proceedings.

### Soldiers' Politics.

In our opinion two-thirds of the Union volunteers are Democrats.—St. Cloud Union.

Your opinion is very much at fault, friend Andrews; and if your "opinion" is worth no more on either questions than on the one upon which you have volunteered to enlighten your readers, it is not worth a pinch of snuff—there is not enough of truth or virtue in it to keep it from souring twenty-four hours this hot weather.

We have seen frequent allusions of this character, and we have always regretted the bad taste with which they have been put forth. Even were the statements true, their utterance, in a spirit of comparison and reflection, would be in exceedingly bad taste. We do not know whether the company which left this place is an exception or not—neither do we care—but in looking over the list of one hundred and one men, we can find but eight names of those we know to be Democrats! There may be a few others, but we know the number does not exceed twelve or fifteen. We only mention this matter to show that the "opinion" of the editor of the Union is not worth much. If he wishes hereafter to make comparisons, we trust he will make truthful ones.

### DARING AND FORTITUDE OF WORKER OFFICERS.—

Thurlow Weed writes from Washington:

Capt. Putnam, of a Minnesota regiment, with a ball through his arm, kept the field all day, and then brought his men back in order, marching himself nearly thirty miles! I also visited Col. Hientzleman, who, leading a division, received a Minie rifle ball in his sword arm, was extracted by the Surgeon during the battle, while the Colonel was in his saddle at the head of his column. The wound was bandaged, and the Colonel kept in his saddle (the last to leave the field) for twenty hours.

WELCOME PRAISE.—Hon. Joseph Holt in a recent speech to the Kentucky volunteers, thus bears tribute to the gallant conduct of our troops at the battle of Bull's Run:

"Not to mention the intrepid bearing of other regiments, who can doubt our future, when he recalls the brilliant charges of the New York Sixty-ninth and of the Minnesota First and of the Fire Zouaves? Leonidas himself, while surveying the Persian host that like a troubled sea swept onward to the sea, where he stood, would have been proud of the leadership of such men."

### Items of News.

There is in circulation counterfeits \$4 bills on the Bank of Montreal, and tens on the Bank Upper Canada, the latter altered from ones. As there is very general idea that there is no such thing as a spurious Canada bill, our citizens will do well to be on their guard.

Gen. McClellan was born at Woodstock, Conn., a town adjoining Eastford, the birth place of Gen. Lyon, and not at Philadelphia, as the papers have stated. His father moved to Philadelphia during the boyhood of his now distinguished son. Woodstock is where the historic Putnam wolf den is located.

A Hartford paper remarks: In reply to a great many of our exchanges, who have the question at the head of their leading columns, O say, does the Star Spangled Banner yet wave O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave? "We would say it do."

The harvest in France was unsatisfactory—in England the wheat is mildewed—in America the crop is so plenty that a bushel last week, it sold twenty cents in Chicago, lower than last year at this time.

## THE WAR FOR THE CONSTITUTION!



### This Morning's News.

Gen. Shields is to have command of a brigade of 6,000 Irishmen of New York.

Arrests of a large number of spies holding secret communication with the rebels were made in Washington yesterday.—Detectives will be established in all the principal cities.

The new Treasury notes are eagerly sought for circulation at par.

The secessionists in Washington are becoming greatly alarmed for their safety and are leaving or changing their tactics.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 25.

Wm. S. Johnson, nephew of the rebel General, was arrested at the depot today after purchasing a ticket to Louisville. His trunk contained a number of letters for the south, one of which spoke of the prisoner.

Fort Monroe, Aug. 25.—The formidable preparations for a naval expedition from Old Point are almost completed. Its destination is a profound secret.—Lieut. Crosby returned last night from his third expedition from the eastern shore of Virginia. He went off Tangier Sound and brought with him a prize schooner.

The strict surveillance placed over the telegraph, leaves us without important news. Stirring events are undoubtedly transpiring in and about Washington.

### Our Army Correspondence.

[For the same reasons given in our last, we omit the leading, and locally interesting portions of our regular and private correspondence from the army, until the question now pending before the U. S. Court as to the legality of the enlistment of our regiment for three years is settled. We will now say, however, what we have before intimated, that all the disaffection in the Minnesota First, arises from the domineering spirit, the vanity, and we may say the brutality of Col. Gorman. From the many letters we receive, not one of the men have expressed a desire to leave the service. What they demand, is—a man at their head whom they can respect, and one who can respect the men—not a tyrant. Our friends in the regiment and their friends at home, and our correspondent included, must not think that because their grievances are not made public, we have no sympathy with them. It is for their good and the good of the country that we now withhold the alleged facts. The correspondence is retained, and when the proper time arrives, the facts shall be made known. A soldier correspondent is a very different thing from a civilian correspondent—hence our precaution.]

We extract only such portions from our regular correspondence of the past week as have no reference to the difficulties in the regiment.—En. Mess.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 15, 1861.

FRIEND VAN VORHES:—I left this place on Monday morning on foot—having missed the stage—for our camp, and arrived at my destination toward evening. I found most of the regiment encamped in an open wood near Seneca Mills, on the Potomac river—distance from Washington, by the "usually traveled road," thirty miles. Companies F and H and a portion of companies A and B were on picket duty twelve miles above, at Edward's Ferry. The report in official quarters was that the balance would march in a day or two for the same locality, and two more companies were getting their baggage into wagons, prior to moving, when I left the camp yesterday. It was further stated that to us would be assigned the duty of guarding the fords from Edward's to Conrad's Ferries, which are situated some thirteen miles from each other on the Potomac. There was but little sickness in the regiment, and that little not of a serious nature; that locality is said to be considerable of a "fever and ague" country. Dr. Murphy, of St. Anthony, and Dr. Hand, of St. Paul, are in attendance and are doing everything in their power for the boys.

On my return from a visit to Mr. Cox, the attorney for our regiment, I met our noblehearted surgeon, J. H. Stewart, who had been released on parole of honor. He was taken prisoner at Sudley's Church—used as a hospital on the day of battle—while extracting a ball from the head of an Alabama soldier. He was well treated, and reports our three missing ones at Richmond when he left. Corporal Pierson was shot through the thigh after the retreat commenced, the ball inflicting a very severe wound.

The prospect was that his leg would have to be amputated, and if so the chances of his recovery were very doubtful. Krome and Tanner were both in the hospital and were doing well—being out of danger. Dr. Stewart says the reports of the inhumanity of the rebels are unfounded—that the soldiers conduct themselves like men, although the outside rabble were much excited and very indignant toward the "infernal Yankees."

Certain interested ones are representing in this vicinity that Colonel Aldrich and Mr. Windom were the prime movers in the attempt to get the regiment discharged. As these reports will doubtless find their way to Minnesota, let me here say that any such statements are false from beginning to end. Politicians should not seek to traduce and malign innocent men, in order to gain their ends. Both of our Congressmen and Mr. Wilkinson have repeatedly told me that the regiment was legally held, and even if there were some informalities the muster, that the Department would take the same view of the matter. They have sought to prevent, instead of cause the breaking up of the regiment.

I understand that the Colonel is going to court-martial those who write the truth to the *Pioneer*, the "sweet-scented Atlas," and some other papers. If so, do not be surprised to hear of the drumming out of RAISERS.

### WASHINGTON NEWS.

SUFFERING IN MISSOURI.

News From McCulloch's Army.

CAPTURE OF PRIVATEERS.

Southern Collecting Agents in Limbo!

They are Relieved of \$170,000.

ROLLA, Mo., August 22.

Accounts from Springfield are to the effect that from 6,000 to 10,000 of McCulloch's army have left for the north.—A small force had reached Lebanon, on the Rolla road and are engaged in making excursions and committing depredations on the Union men. Hundreds of exiles from Springfield have joined Col. Boyd's regiment.

Thousands of Union men have been obliged to abandon their homes in the southwest and leave their property at the mercy of the rebels. There is much distress among these people, numbers of them having neither money nor provisions.

The property of the Federal army which was brought from Springfield by Major Struggess is said to be worth a million and a half dollars.

The passage of rebels north will enable our troops when they make a move back to Springfield to cut off its communication and retreat with Arkansas, and completely enclose it in the western counties of the State.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.

The rapid improvement of the troops in every respect, is a subject of congratulation in the army as well as in Executive quarters, resulting mainly from strict discipline.

The line of the Upper Potomac is now well guarded, and at latest reliable accounts Gen. Banks was on the march.

The administration of the oath allegiance as presented by Congress was a matter of interest to Clerks in the Bureau of the Auditor of the Treasury Department this morning.

New York, Aug. 23.

George Miles of Petersburg, Virginia, and John Garnett Guthrie, of Richmond, collecting agents of tobacco houses in Virginia, were arrested today by Detective police, and sent to Fort Lafayette for safe keeping, by order of Secretary Seward. Guthrie is a tobacco manufacturer, and has made large shipments of it to this city, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

The passage of the confiscation act had compelled him to come North and make collections before the enforcement of the measure. He accordingly visited those cities with such success as to obtain about \$144,000, and having a fancy for speculation, he visited Wall street, where his friends helped him to liberal investments in various Confederate bonds and stocks. Their operations came to the knowledge of the police. Mr. Miles was agent of James Thomas, of Richmond, and had been collecting about \$35,000.—He had also made liberal investments in Northern stocks. About \$170,000 was recovered from the two prisoners, principally in bonds, acceptances, sight drafts, Virginia paper money, and about \$1,000 in gold. A large number of letters addressed to persons in the Southern States were found in their possession, indicating that they were contemplating an early departure.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.

[Special to Commercial]—The Baltimore papers are not to publish news which will injure the Government.—They have done so very freely heretofore.

The secessionists are spending money to circulate peace arguments in the free States. Citizens of Baltimore of great wealth are engaged in this business.—The New York News and Day Book derive assistance from these men and their sympathizers in the Southern cities.

New York, Aug. 23.

Thomas J. Carson and W. M. Pagan of Baltimore, and W. J. Kelley, arrested recently at Harrisburg, had come from South of the Potomac. On Kelley was found \$100,000 in money, in notes of the Confederate State banks, various bills of sale, dated at Richmond, for pork and other articles, were found concealed in his pockets, and in the inside of their shirts.

FREDERICK, Md., Aug. 22.

The correspondent of the Associated Press with Gen. Banks' division writes

that the health of the army is generally good. The hospitals have but few tenants. There has been great improvement since leaving Sandy Hook.

Col. C. D. Baker, of California, is to raise a Brigade of 5,000 men.

Washington is very quiet to day and the people seem to be entirely relieved of any apprehension of an attack by Beauregard's army.

Fort Monroe, Aug. 22.

Several experimental shots have been fired to day from the Union gun at the extreme range of between four and five miles, and one shot penetrated a sand bank twelve feet.

It is said General Butler will take the field in command of the Volunteers of this Department.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.

It is rumored that the New York Daily News and Day Book are to be suppressed immediately by order of the Government.

It is intimated that the Government will no longer allow Kentucky to occupy a neutral position.

Baltimore papers have agreed to comply with the request of Gen. Dix to refrain from publishing news which will aid the enemy.

Out of 930 wounded soldiers in the hospital here there is not one case of injury by a bayonet thrust.

### The Mayor of Washington City a Prisoner.

LATER FROM CAIRO.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 24.

Mayor Barrett, of Washington, passed through this city as a prisoner this morning. He is en route for Fort Lafayette, Maryland.

The Record office in the Baltimore county Court House at Townsend town was fired this morning by an incendiary and destroyed, with all the records.

CAIRO, Aug. 13.

The steamer Samuel Orr, of Evansville and Paducah, was seized yesterday and taken up the Tennessee river. The officers and crew left her and came to Cairo in skiffs. Her cargo was valued at \$20,000. They reported that the rebels at Paducah had sent to Union City for some 64-pounders. Four thousand rebels, commanded by Kretzel, reported at Benton, Mo. are fortifying. They have 3-pounders.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 23.

The Stark County Democrat, a secession sheet, published at Canton, Ohio, was entirely destroyed last night by the volunteers at that place.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 23.

A special dispatch to the Courier from Nashville, says Davis approved the act appointing two other commissioners to Europe. Also, an act for aid to Missouri in repelling invasion, and authorizing her admission into the Southern Confederacy.

McCulloch was complimented for the splendid victory of his brave army at Oak Hill.

Congress is considering a bill for the sequestration of the property of alien enemies.

The Confederate Congress is reported to have received dispatches by telegraph, stating that the British Government has sent orders to Admiral Milne, of the Gulf squadron, to see that British merchant vessels be adequately protected in their ingress and egress to and from ports of the South. High officials at Richmond believe such to be the fact.

The French Consul at Richmond has received dispatches, announcing the arrival of several French war frigates at Norfolk.

Congress has called upon the Navy Department for an estimate of the amount necessary to construct two gun boats for the defense of Memphis and the Mississippi river.

Reports of a battle at Lovettsville are incorrect. Lincoln's troops succeeded in escaping across the Potomac.

Southern papers just received, report that martial law is to be proclaimed in Nashville to-day.

FOR THE SEAT OF WAR.—Sergeant Binns, of this city, wounded in the Bull Run Battle and who has been at home on a few weeks furlough, left a few days since for Washington. As has been announced, Sergeant Binns was wounded in the left hand. The wound was partially healed, but the ball has not yet been extracted. We expect to hear of Sergeant Binns' entire recovery soon, and before his second return he will do good service for his country.

FARMERS, We invite your attention to the advertisement of Messrs. E. Brown & Co., manufacturers of the David & Palmer Fanning Mill and Grain Separator. This is a new invention, for the manufacture and sale of which Messrs. Brown & Co., have the sole right in Washington and Chisago counties. Believing that one of these mills will more than pay for itself on any ordinary farm in one year, we do not hesitate in urging our friends to call upon the manufacturers and see the working of the machine.

The Philadelphia Ledger says business in that city is looking up.

Serrell, the man who brought \$40,000 sterling from England for the C. S. A., has been admitted to bail in New York in the sum of \$40,000.

The Boston banks have agreed to take ten millions and the country banks five millions as the first instalment of the Government loan.

The New Orleans Bulletin of the 13th says, Captain Alden had informed the Galveston authorities that unless two boats, which he alleged belonged to citizens of Massachusetts, should be returned to him, he would fire on the city.

## LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

AGENTS WANTED.

We will pay from \$50 to \$75 per month, and all expenses, to active Agents, or give a commission. Particulars sent free. Address: E. J. Sawyer, Manager, Central, R. JAMES, General Agent, MINN., OHL, 17.

### Sunday Evening Lectures.

I will deliver a course of Sunday Evening Lectures at the Myrtle Street Church on Sunday evenings, commencing Aug. 4th. The Lectures will be Biographical, Historical and Theological in character. The subjects at present will be from the Old Testament. The church is large enough to accommodate all who may desire to be present, and strangers will be furnished with seats.

The object of the Lectures is to instruct and improve such as may be willing to attend a Sunday evening service. All the citizens of Stillwater who have no responsibility elsewhere, are invited. Time of service, 7 1/2 o'clock.

RICH'D B. BULL.

### Republican Convention.

Remember the Republican convention at Pugsley's Hall next Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock for the appointment of delegates to the State convention. It is hoped that as many as can make it convenient will attend.

BLACKBERRIES.—These delicious berries are coming into market in great abundance. The ruling price is now five cents per quart, but will soon be down to a lower figure.

INTERESTING STATISTICS.—The State Commissioner of Statistics has furnished us an interesting communication relative to Washington county, which will be found in to-day's paper.

CANNIBALISM.—A man in Prescott who can "keep his head," advertises his house in the papers of that place, in which he says he has "good accommodations for eating and drinking weary travelers."

The cannibal! His stomach must be made of boiler iron.

THE PASADENA OF DR. KANE'S ARCTIC EXPEDITION was exhibited to crowded houses on Wednesday and Thursday evenings, and all coincide in the opinion that it was one of the richest entertainments with which we have ever been favored.

We are indebted to Lote Taylor, the genial whole-sold bachelor editor of the Prescott Journal for the light of his countenance in our sanctum a few days since. Lote was much pleased with our goodly city, and we expect to hear a good account from him.

### Surgeon Stewart.

Dr. Stewart, Surgeon of the Minnesota First, was taken prisoner at the Bull Run fight, as all our readers have been advised, but was released on parole. He returned to his home at St. Paul last Friday on furlough and was received most enthusiastically by hosts of friends.

### Barbarism of Slavery.

We read a letter a few days since from Theobald Forstall, for some years past a citizen of this place, but who is now a resident of New Orleans. Mr. Forstall exhibits all the ingratitude, rebel instincts, and consummate treachery and meanness of Jeff. Davis or General Beauregard. All that Mr. Forstall has and is—of reputation, property, education or anything else desirable—he owes to the institutions and the protection and encouragements of the laws of the country against which he is now in open and vindictive rebellion. For much of his social position and property, he owes the citizens of this city, who took him by the hand when he came here six years ago and extended him a degree of encouragement such as has been extended to few, if any young man who has ever located amongst us. He now has the audacity to write back to a friend here exulting over all the reverses sustained by the loyal army, and speaks of our Government as the "defunct United States."

Such is the barbarism of slavery. Such is the ingratitude of an ungrateful citizen.

"How sharper than a serpent's tooth it is, To have a thankless child."

### They Have Gone and Done It!



# Census Returns--Minnesota and Washington Counties.

BUREAU OF STATISTICS.  
ST. PAUL, 1861.

To the Editor of the *St. Paul Pioneer*:  
The following are some of the general results of the census in what relates to population:

## GENERAL AGGREGATES.

Total Population of the State.....171,196  
No. of Families.....48,868  
No. of Dwelling Houses.....41,110

## SEX AND RACE.

No. of White Males.....91,154  
No. of White Females.....77,424

Whole No. Whites.....168,578  
No. of Black or Mulatto Males.....71  
No. of Black or Mulatto Females.....72

Whole No. of Persons of Mixed Indian Blood.....143  
No. of Persons of Mixed Indian Blood--Males.....134  
Females.....9

Whole No. of Indian descent.....2,475  
Total No. Males.....92,539  
Total No. of Females.....78,657

## EXCESS OF MALES.

No. Persons born in the State.....32,582  
No. of Persons born out of the State, and in the United States.....50,861  
No. of Persons born in Foreign Countries.....37,450

## SOCIAL STATISTICS.

No. Persons married within the year.....1,564  
No. of Persons who have attended School within the year.....25,328  
No. of Persons over 20 years of age who cannot read or write.....5,046

## MISFORTUNE AND CRIME.

No. of Deaf and Dumb Persons.....26  
No. Blind.....11  
No. Insane.....10  
No. Idiots.....14  
No. Paupers.....34  
No. Convicts.....15

## POPULATION.

In the official table recently published at Washington the population of Minnesota was set down at 162,022--an unaccountable error of over 9,174 against our State. It is certain that the error is at Washington. Its correction will make the population of the Union 31,439,065--of which that of Minnesota is a little more than one-half of one per cent.

An important part of the population of Minnesota is its aboriginal inhabitants--are not enumerated in the census. I have obtained from the Indian Office the following round estimates of the number of Indians within this State:

Lower Sioux.....2,700  
Upper Sioux.....4,500  
Chippewas.....7,000  
Winnebagoes.....2,900

Total No. Indians in their tribal state 17,000  
Total No. of civilized inhabitants.....171,196

## AGGREGATE POPULATION OF THE STATE.....188,196

## PROGRESS OF POPULATION.

The following table exhibits the growth of population in eleven years--within the State as now bounded:

1849.....Territorial Census.....4,037  
1850.....United States Census.....5,254  
1855.....Partial Census and Estimate.....50,000  
1857.....Territorial Census.....150,000  
1859.....Territorial Census.....171,196

It will be seen that five-sevenths of our population, or 121,194, have been acquired since 1855--that of this number, 100,000 was the growth of the two years ending with the spring of 1857.

That our whole gain for the three ensuing years past but 21,137. Fifty thousand a year poured in upon us in the high tide of immigration which preceded the revolution of 1857--suddenly shrinking like a river swollen by an earthquake--to a dribbling rivulet of seven thousand a year. Nor can even these small accessions be credited to immigration.

The whole increase of population since 1857 has been.....21,137  
The whole number of births in the same time.....19,796  
Leaving but 1,336 to be accounted for by immigration.

The immigration we know, has been much larger than this--probably from 15,000 to 20,000--but the entire influx to this source has been barely sufficient to compensate for the loss of thousands of the camp-followers of prosperous colonization who were driven from our borders by the business calamities of 1857-3--the speculators, jobbers, gamblers, claim-mongers, loafers and madmen--who swarmed over the country in emulous chase of bubbles of their own blowing. The 4,035 deserted tenements recorded in our table are the memorials of their transient and fruitless sojourn.

It is interesting to trace the respective shares which the collateral agencies of Birth and Immigration contributed to our population before and after 1857. Of the whole population, 32,582 or 19.20 per cent, were born in the State. Of these, 1,334 were born before the census of 1850--31,548--the number born in the last census decade. Not to encounter your columns with a tabular analysis of the annual increment of births, the following general statement will suffice.

## FIRST PERIOD.

Increase by births from 1850 to 1857.....11,752  
Increase by Immigration.....19,796  
Increase by Immigration.....1,336

## SECOND PERIOD.

Whole increase of the period.....21,137  
In the first period the increase by births was 8 per cent, of the whole--and by immigration 61.2 per cent. In the second period the increase by births was 93.12 per cent, of the whole, and by immigration 6.12 per cent.

I must not pass over the birth record without calling attention to the extraordinary degree of local fecundity which it indicates. From 1850 to 1855 the rate of birth to population was about 2.5 per cent. By 1856 it rose to 3.25, and gradually ascending as society consolidated and the numerical disparity between the sexes decreased, culminated in a ratio in 1860 to 4.15 per cent. The number of births rising from 175 in 1851, to 3,250 in 1859, and 7,105 in 1860.

The average ratio of births in the United States is 2.75--so that of Minnesota is 50 per cent, more prolific than the average of the Union, while it is twice as much so as New Hampshire and Vermont. The explanation is, of course, in the universal youthfulness of our population--nine-tenths of whom are under 40 years of age--four-fifths under 30--and two-fifths at the most fruitful period of life--between 20 and 40.

This universal youthfulness explains, also, the smallness of the average Minnesota family, the number of persons to one family being about 4.34 against 5.12 as the average of the Union, and 6.12 for Eastern States.

The exuberance of virile energy is, however, defeated of its full effect upon the census returns from the extraordinary deficiency of females, the preponderance of males, as you will see by the table, being 13,822. If these had been as numerous as the number of births last year would have been very nearly 10,000.

If the number of persons married in this census year be correctly reported at 1,564--the number of marriages was half the number, or 782. At that rate it will take a good many years to absorb our supernumerary bachelors into the matrimonial circle.

You will understand the impossibility, in an article of moderate compass, of doing more than touch in comments of a general character upon the fruitful topics suggested by the table. Leaving it to the present to the attentive study of your readers, I send you what will perhaps prove of more immediate local interest--an abstract of the results under the head of population in your own county.

## POPULATION.

Your area being 414 square miles, your population has a density of 14.78 per square mile. In absolute numbers, your county is the tenth in rank, and in density the fifth.

## DWELLINGS.

You have 293 unoccupied houses, of which 79 are in Stillwater. The deserted tenements represent a population of nearly one thousand--which once crowded the sites of your experimental 'cities', and vanished with the explosion of those fantastic bubbles. You will observe that of these empty houses are on the shore of Lake St. Croix, where the abundance of lumber facilitated the erection of buildings in the flush times before 1857. In the number of families--that is in the number of persons to each family--your county barely sustains the average of the State.

## RACE.

With the single exception of Lakeland, your population is classed by the Marshall as white. Generally, however, the enumerators have been quite careless of the distinction between the white race and its Indian dilutions.

## SEXES.

You want 855 females to equalize the sexes in your county. Indeed, the excess of males is far greater in your county than the average of the State. You have not your full proportion of the feminine element of our population by 183--and you have more than your proportion of males by 171--and your share of the common deficiency is 496. You will see that this preponderance of the male sex is chiefly in your lumber deposits, and that more than half the supernumeraries are in the city and town of Stillwater. The sober restraints of matrimony are evidently not congenial to the adventurous spirit of the lumbermen.

## NATIVITIES.

Considering the enormous deficiency of the maternal element, you have certainly husbanded your resources in this respect remarkably well--the number of native born Minnesotians in your county being about 163 per cent, more than the average of the State. This may be accounted for, however, by the fact that the settlements in your county are the oldest in the State. But you are not taking measures to keep up the supply--the marriages being 33 per cent, below the average. I will furnish you the specific natives of your population by State and nation in a few days.

## EDUCATION.

Your schools are about as well attended as they are generally throughout the State--but there are several counties far ahead of you in this particular. Our American ideas on the subject of education make slow progress at first among the European emigrants, who form the chief part of your population, and the difference of language is an obstacle to the establishment of schools among them.

To that circumstance, also, you owe the fact that the number of adults who cannot read and write is greater in your county than the average of the State at large.

J. A. WHEELOCK.

## Abstract of Schedule 1, of Census of Washington County.

TOWNSHIPS.

Afton, 102 94 217 104 371  
Baytown, 112 86 206 215 420  
Cottage Grove, 62 49 111 108 329  
Denmark, 60 43 103 145 348  
Greenfield, 56 37 74 61 153  
Lakeland, 149 104 251 221 625  
Newport, 115 103 259 187 445  
Oak Dale, 28 26 64 66 129  
Oak Grove, 65 54 114 101 220  
Otis, 80 83 157 115 325  
Stillwater (city), 532 462 1294 980 2974  
Stillwater (town), 82 98 180 168 229  
Woodbury, 82 98 180 168 229

Totals, 1472 1269 3480 2625 12 5 6122

## TOWNSHIPS.

Afton, 92 455 117 12 71 23  
Baytown, 104 141 170 4 67 36  
Cottage Grove, 79 190 84 6 75 6  
Denmark, 81 111 138 16 6 6  
Greenfield, 44 62 39 28 21 2  
Lakeland, 103 231 153 2 76 21  
Marion, 145 202 158 1 16 6  
Newport, 22 84 14 2 32 4  
Oak Dale, 28 43 112 12 64 21  
Oak Grove, 65 54 114 101 220  
Stillwater (city), 532 462 1294 980 2974  
Stillwater (town), 82 98 180 168 229  
Woodbury, 115 98 143 2 66 8

Totals, 1362 2240 2920 78 85 519

## MARRIED.

On Saturday, Aug. 24, at the residence of Dr. C. Carr, by the Rev. Theodore Murray, Mr. David L. Gentry, of Abbeysburg, South Wales, to Miss LAURETTE L. CARST, of this city.

[Of course the printer was remembered on this occasion. Long life and much happiness to our young friends.]

Lightly rest the coronal  
On the brow so fair;  
Gently bind the silver band  
Around the happy pair.

Every winged moment be  
Radiant with blessings;  
All they wish which Heaven brings,  
Be they ever possessing.]

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

## NOTICE.

To the Farmers of Washington County.

AND  
CHICAGO COUNTRIES.

E. BROWN & CO. are manufacturing at Stillwater, the David & Palmer

FANNING MILL

AND  
GRAIN SEPARATOR.

Patented May 6th, 1861. We will warrant this to be a better mill than any ever before offered to the public for separating oats and all feed from wheat. Farmers in want of a mill cannot do better than to give us a call and see its operation. We will sell as cheap as any other mill. Shop on Myrtle street, between Second and Third streets, St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 26, 1861--50253. E. BROWN & CO.

## ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY.

HARTFORD CONN.

The undersigned has been appointed Agent of the above Company in place of Harvey Willson resigned, and is prepared to effect insurance, against loss or damage by fire, and against the dangers of inland navigation of Lakes and Rivers. Office at the Banking House, of Charles Harting & Scheller on Main street, Stillwater.

CHAS. SCHEFFER, Agt.  
Aug. 22, 1861.--50253ms.

## DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The Democratic voters of the various towns of the county of Washington are hereby requested to elect the usual number of delegates to attend a County Convention to be held at Stillwater, on Saturday, the 7th day of September next, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing 4 delegates to attend the State Convention to be held at St. Paul on Thursday, the 12th day of September, 1861.

WILLIAM BLACK, Com.  
C. S. HILDEN, Sec.  
Stillwater, Aug. 26, 1861.--50254tdj

## STATE OF MINNESOTA.

County of Washington, ss. In Probate Court.

In the matter of the estate of Ann Le Roy, late of said county, deceased.

An instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of Ann Le Roy late of said county, deceased, having been deposited in this court for probate:

It is ordered that the proofs of said instrument be taken before me at my office in the city of Stillwater in said county, on the 18th day of September next, at 9 o'clock A. M. of that day.

And it is further ordered, that notice of said application and hearing be given to all persons interested in said estate, by publishing a copy of this order for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing in the 'Stillwater Messenger', a weekly newspaper published in said county of Washington.

HOLLIS R. MURDOCK,  
Judge of Probate.

Dated Stillwater Aug. 26, 1861.--50254.

## STATE OF MINNESOTA.

County of Washington, ss. In Probate Court.

In the matter of the estate of Jacob Frostrom, late of said county, deceased.

Application having been this day made to the said Probate Court, by Baptiste Fourrier, Administrator with will annexed of the estate of Jacob Frostrom, late of said county, deceased, for the settlement of his final account as such Administrator, and that a day may be appointed for such settlement:

It is ordered, that said account be examined and adjusted before me at my office in the city of Stillwater in said county, on the 25th day of September next, at 2 o'clock P. M. of that day.

And it is further ordered, that notice of said application and hearing be given to all persons interested in said estate, by publishing a copy of this order for four successive weeks prior to said day of hearing in the 'Stillwater Messenger', a weekly newspaper published in said county of Washington.

HOLLIS R. MURDOCK,  
Judge of Probate.

Dated Stillwater, Aug. 24, 1861.--5025v.

## Shaker Hoods, Flats, &c.

Just received 100 Shaker Hoods from No. 5 to 12. 300 new style Flats for misses and ladies, also new style calicoes, Lawns, Gingham, round Velvets, worked Dresses for infants, Ladies' and childrens Shawls, Mantillas, Dusters, Parasols, Ladies' Umbrellas, &c.

July 15

OUR STORE is closed every Friday evening at sunset, and reopened on Saturday evening.

LEVY & DANIELS.

Sp. Paul and La Crosse Packers--The La Crosse Packers running in connection with the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroads, will leave St. Paul on and after Tuesday morning, at 6 o'clock a. m., making two connections for Milwaukee and Chicago, twelve hours in advance of any other route.

The Saturday morning packet from St. Paul will run to Stillwater, leaving there Saturday afternoon for La Crosse, making direct connection with the Sunday evening train--reaching Chicago Monday morning. And on and after the first of September, a boat will run to Stillwater exclusively, in connection with the Saturday boat, making three boats per week to and from Stillwater direct with La Crosse.

For Freight or Passage apply to D. W. ARMSTRONG & CO., at Stillwater.

W. F. DAVIDSON, Pres't.

N. B.--Parties wishing to take the 9 o'clock boat from St. Paul will be sent over on Burkan's stages in time, for one dollar extra.

n493m. D. W. ARMSTRONG & CO.

## HOWE'S STANDARD SCALES.

VS.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.

"Honesty is the best Policy."

Honesty is better than any Policy.

Chicago, June 17th, 1861.

O. T. GRAVES, ESQ.

After the conversation we had about the remarks made by Mr. Greenleaf, of the firm of Edmonds & Greenleaf, regarding the Scales we put up for Mr. J. M. Harden, of Abbeysburg, Ill., I wrote to Mr. J. M. Harden and enclosed to you his reply. You will see from this letter that the representations by Greenleaf to you were false, or he must have been holding out a great mistake. I want you to write our house here exactly what Mr. Greenleaf stated to you, as this is the only way to settle the matter. Our Scales, and we are determined to place them in their true position before the public.

Respectfully yours,

VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO.,  
Per S. G. HOOKER.

ANDERSON, ILL. June 14th, 1861.

DEAR SIRS--Yours of the 12th inst. is at hand and contents noted, and in reply I would say that the Howe's Scales we put up for me were like a charm since you were here, and any statement to the contrary, by the Agent of Fairbanks Scales, or any party, must have been made from a false impression made by some interested party, or from a disposition on his part to injure the reputation of the Scales, by a false statement. At all events the whole thing is a fabrication, as the Scales, thus far, work to my entire satisfaction, as well as to the satisfaction of all other parties who have witnessed their working since you were here. I have the fifty pound weight yet, and would use a four ton Scale, and mentioned at the same time that I had been looking at the Howe's Scales, thought something of purchasing one of them, but as you were here, and I saw the work of the Scales, and mentioned to me, I thought I would write you, and mention this matter to your Agent, Mr. Hooker, and he denied the same, and stated to me that he had detected him very recently in several falsehoods, I began to doubt his veracity. Since I have been here, I have seen Mr. J. M. Harden, of Abbeysburg, dated June 14th, I am inclined to think it was all said by Greenleaf for the purpose of discouraging me, and that it was not true. I am inclined to think it was all said by Greenleaf for the purpose of discouraging me, and that it was not true. I am inclined to think it was all said by Greenleaf for the purpose of discouraging me, and that it was not true.

Yours respectfully,

M. D. HARDEN.

REWASER, June 19th 1861.

MEERS, VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO.,  
GENTLEMEN--In answer to your letter of June 17th, enclosing a letter to your house from M. D. Harden, of Abbeysburg, dated June 14th, I would say that the Howe's Scales we put up for me were like a charm since you were here, and any statement to the contrary, by the Agent of Fairbanks Scales, or any party, must have been made from a false impression made by some interested party, or from a disposition on his part to injure the reputation of the Scales, by a false statement. At all events the whole thing is a fabrication, as the Scales, thus far, work to my entire satisfaction, as well as to the satisfaction of all other parties who have witnessed their working since you were here. I have the fifty pound weight yet, and would use a four ton Scale, and mentioned at the same time that I had been looking at the Howe's Scales, thought something of purchasing one of them, but as you were here, and I saw the work of the Scales, and mentioned to me, I thought I would write you, and mention this matter to your Agent, Mr. Hooker, and he denied the same, and stated to me that he had detected him very recently in several falsehoods, I began to doubt his veracity. Since I have been here, I have seen Mr. J. M. Harden, of Abbeysburg, dated June 14th, I am inclined to think it was all said by Greenleaf for the purpose of discouraging me, and that it was not true. I am inclined to think it was all said by Greenleaf for the purpose of discouraging me, and that it was not true. I am inclined to think it was all said by Greenleaf for the purpose of discouraging me, and that it was not true.

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REWASER, June 19th 1861.

MEERS, VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO.,  
GENTLEMEN--In answer to your letter of June 17th, enclosing a letter to your house from M. D. Harden, of Abbeysburg, dated June 14th, I would say that the Howe's Scales we put up for me were like a charm since you were here, and any statement to the contrary, by the Agent of Fairbanks Scales, or any party, must have been made from a false impression made by some interested party, or from a disposition on his part to injure the reputation of the Scales, by a false statement. At all events the whole thing is a fabrication, as the Scales, thus far, work to my entire satisfaction, as well as to the satisfaction of all other parties who have witnessed their working since you were here. I have the fifty pound weight yet, and would use a four ton Scale, and mentioned at the same time that I had been looking at the Howe's Scales, thought something of purchasing one of them, but as you were here, and I saw the work of the Scales, and mentioned to me, I thought I would write you, and mention this matter to your Agent, Mr. Hooker, and he denied the same, and stated to me that he had detected him very recently in several falsehoods, I began to doubt his veracity. Since I have been here, I have seen Mr. J. M. Harden, of Abbeysburg, dated June 14th, I am inclined to think it was all said by Greenleaf for the purpose of discouraging me, and that it was not true. I am inclined to think it was all said by Greenleaf for the purpose of discouraging me, and that it was not true. I am inclined to think it was all said by Greenleaf for the purpose of discouraging me, and that it was not true.

Yours respectfully,

M. D. HARDEN.

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Put out the Fire! Kill the Insects! Water the Garden! Wash the Wagons! Sprinkle the Streets! Lay the Dust.

THE HYDROPULT

Will do all this most effectively and much more. Read the following notices. EXTINGUISHING FIRES. "Diploma awarded by the American Institute to the American Hydropult Company for THE PATENT HYDROPULT. This effective invention was the means of saving the Palace Garden Hall from destruction by fire, during the 23rd annual Fair of the American Institute, on the evening of the 5th of October, 1880. W. M. HALL, Pres.

JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Rec. Sec.

THOMAS McLELLAN, Rec. Sec.

EXTRACT FROM A BUSINESS LETTER.

Lawrence, Chautauque Co., N. Y., April 10, 1881. American Hydropult Co., 151 Nassau St., N. Y.

At what price will you sell the Hydropult per dozen. We wish to order a few for my company of 20 to 30 members to use them. From good effects witnessed in this vicinity we believe they would be very efficient. A week since in this town, a fire was discovered burning in a store between the plastering and siding, and near the top of the building, where it was not reached with water thrown from buckets. Fortunately one of our Hydropults was brought, and the flames were soon extinguished, and probably from fifty to one hundred thousand dollars worth of property was saved. Ten nights after this large fire occurred here, destroying about \$250,000 worth of property, during which a block of buildings on the opposite corner was saved by the Hydropult. On another adjoining corner, caught under the eaves of the building, but engines, ladders, and Hydropults were busy elsewhere, and the entire block went down. For further particulars of these incidents refer to prominent citizens of this place. L. P. JUDSON.

DESTROYING INSECTS.

IMPORTANT AND RELIABLE TESTIMONY.

Dr. A. A. Fitch, the distinguished Entomologist of the State of New York, in a communication to the County Government of St. Lawrence, N. Y., in which he speaks of the Hydropult as a most effective means of destroying insects, says: "My experiments for destroying insects, I have found that the Hydropult is the most effective means of destroying insects, which to shew and trench the leaves of insects and herbs with certain medicinal infusions, and chemical solutions, to cleanse them from insect vermin thereon—an instrument more effective than the syringe, and more economical than the garden engine. I have used it to lengthen fully supplied by the Hydropult of Wm. T. Voss, manufactured by the American Hydropult Co., 151 Nassau St., New York. It is a most effective means of destroying insects, and I highly recommend it, and sent by express where ordered, should be in every country habitation, as a safeguard against fire, fruit needed for any of the several uses to which it is applicable. And the self with this instrument, and when those bugs appear on his quince leaves, treat them each and every one to a dose of tobacco water, and quince, and other fruit infusions, soap, weak lime water, etc., and long before he has exhausted the pharmacopoeia, we think he will come to something that is such an effective remedy for this insect, that, elated with the discovery, he will immediately let the world know."

FOR WATERING THE GARDEN.

A hose of any desired length can be attached to the Hydropult, to draw water from a cistern, and a large garden can be sprinkled in less time than would be required to draw the water in the ordinary manner.

A HOUSEHOLD CONVENIENCE.

The Hydropult will serve every purpose to which a portable hand pump can be applied. A gentleman in Brooklyn, N. Y., who has it in use, says, "It is worth a servant girl and a three part washing machine, and is worth a three part machine in cleaning a carriage. My son aged 11 helps the sport of using it for these purposes, and I consider it worth the price paid for the Hydropult. It gives him, to say nothing of its general utility."

The whole apparatus weighs but eight pounds, and is easily worked, and will last a life-time with ordinary care.

Price \$12, with a liberal discount to wholesale purchasers.

Address AMERICAN HYDROPULT CO., 151 Nassau St., New York.

MORTGAGE SALE.

DEBTOR having been made in the payment of the money secured by said mortgage, the certain mortgage executed by William McKelvey, F. R. Delano and Calista A. Delano his wife, as mortgagors, to Heulen Cole & Co., 1880, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Washington county, December 1880, at 5 o'clock P. M., on book E of Mortgages, on page 22, and now due and payable by the said mortgagors, and now at the date of this notice being unpaid, and no proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the same or any part thereof. Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and that under and by virtue of a power of sale contained therein, and in pursuance of the statute in that behalf made and provided, the lands and premises embraced and described in said mortgage, to wit: all those certain parcels of land lying and being in the town of Washington and state of Minnesota, described as follows, to wit: all of lot number thirty-two, [22] in the town [now city] of Stillwater as the same was platted and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Washington and territory of Minnesota, on the 21st day of September, A. D. 1848, and the west half of the northeast quarter, and the east half of the northeast quarter, of section number thirty-three, [33] in township numbered thirty-three, [33] north of range numbered twenty-one, west of the fourth principal meridian, containing according to U. S. Government survey, one hundred and seventy-seven and six hundredths [177.6] acres, will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the Post office in the city of Stillwater, in said county of Washington, on the 11th day of September, A. D. 1881, at 10 o'clock A. M., to pay and satisfy the debt aforesaid, together with the costs and expenses of sale. REuben Gable, Mortgagee.

W. R. CORNWELL, Attorney for Mortgagee.

Dated at Stillwater, August 12, 1881. 1881.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having purchased the rights of the public that he intends to keep up the reputation of the business in all things, and would invite all in want of a good article of Groceries, Provision, Hardware, Queensware, Dry Goods, Liquors, &c., &c., to call at the store lately occupied by J. A. Bates, where these articles will be sold cheap for cash.

JOHN H. HELLMAN, Stillwater, March 2, 1881. 223-4

BLANKET. Of all kinds for sale at this Office.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION

and under the seal of the District Court for the 1st Judicial District, in and for the county of Washington and Territory new State of Minnesota, upon a judgment rendered and docketed in said Court on the 6th day of November, A. D. 1880, in an action in said Court pending, wherein George Kern is plaintiff and Gustavus Beecher is defendant, in favor of said plaintiff and against said defendant, for the sum of three thousand five hundred dollars, with interest; thereon this 6th day of August, A. D. 1881, levied upon the following described real estate, and all the right, title and interest which said Gustavus Beecher, the defendant in said execution, had in and to the same, on the 6th day of November, A. D. 1880, or any time thereafter; the same situated, lying and being in the county of Washington, and State of Minnesota, and designated as follows, to wit: All those parts of lots number one, (1) and two, (2) of block number thirty, (30) of the town, now city of Stillwater, according to the plat and survey made by Harvey Wilson, Esq., now of record in the office of the Register of Deeds of said county of Washington, Minnesota, bounded as follows, to wit:—Beginning at the south side of Chestnut street fifty feet west from the north-east corner of block number thirty, (30) running thence south parallel with Second street across lots one, (1) and two, (2) in said block No. thirty, (30) one hundred feet to the line between lots two [2] and three [3] of said block; thence west along the last mentioned line twenty feet; thence north parallel with Second street to Chestnut street one hundred feet, thence east along the south side of said Chestnut street twenty-five feet to the place of beginning; the same being a part of lots number one, (1) and two, (2) in block number thirty; together with the building and appurtenances thereunto belonging. Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that I will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for property in cash, the above described real estate, and the interest which said defendant, Gustavus Beecher, had in and to the same, on the 6th day of November, A. D. 1880, or at any time thereafter, at the office of the Register of Deeds in the city of Stillwater, in said county of Washington, Minnesota, on Wednesday, the 12th day of September, A. D. 1881, at 12 o'clock A. M., to satisfy said judgment, together with the costs and expenses of sale.

GEORGE DAVIS, Sheriff.

DANIEL & GRANT, Attys for Plaintiff.

Stillwater, August 20, 1881.

Notice of Mortgage Sale.

On the second day of October, A. D. 1880, John McDonald and Ann McDonald, his wife, of the city of Stillwater in the county of Washington and Territory new State of Minnesota, executed and delivered a certain mortgage of mortgage to John Rimes of the same place, duly signed, sealed and acknowledged, on the same day, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Washington county, Minnesota, on the 13th day of October, A. D. 1880, at 9 o'clock A. M. of said day, on page seven, (7) in book "P" of mortgages, and by said mortgage, his heirs, assigns, and assigns, the following described lands, situated in the county of Washington and Territory new State of Minnesota, to wit: lot number twelve, (12) in the town of Stillwater, and section number twelve, (12) in township numbered thirty-three, [33] north of range numbered twenty-one, west of the fourth principal meridian, containing according to U. S. Government survey, one hundred and sixty-two and four hundredths [162.4] acres, and signed by John McDonald.

Default has been made in the conditions of said mortgage, and the said note has not been paid, except the sum of \$24.50-100, which is endorsed on said note, and there is no other cash or security on said note, and at this date the sum of one hundred and fifty-two and four hundredths [152.4] dollars, (\$152.40) is due and payable by the said mortgagors, and no proceedings at law have been instituted to recover said debt, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale in said mortgage contained, and in pursuance of the statute in that behalf made and provided, the said mortgage premises, and the interest therein, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, by the Sheriff of said county of Washington, at the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Washington, on Wednesday, the 14th day of August, A. D. 1881, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to satisfy and pay the amount then due on said note and mortgage, and the expenses of said sale.

JOHN RIMES, Mortgagee.

Renowned Lumberer, Attorney for Mortgagee.

Stillwater, June 24, 1881-74-81.

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE AND MORTGAGE SALE.

Names of mortgagors—John H. Swetland and Martha Jane Swetland, his wife.

Name of mortgagee—William F. Keeney.

Mortgage dated—April first, A. D. 1880, and duly acknowledged April first, A. D. 1880.

Mortgage recorded—April sixth, A. D. 1880, in the office of the Register of Deeds of the county of Washington, in the State of Minnesota, in book "D" of mortgages, on page 62, and 63.

Description of mortgaged premises—The north-east quarter of section number twenty-two, (22) in township No. twenty-seven, (27) north of range twenty-one (21) west, in the district of land sold by Government at public vendue, containing 160 acres, situated in Washington county, Minnesota.

Note secured by said mortgage reads as follows:—\$800.00. St. Paul, Minn., April 1, 1880.

"Two years after date, for value received, we, or either of us, promise to pay to William F. Keeney or order, at Bidwell's Exchange Bank, St. Paul, six hundred dollars (\$600), with interest at the rate of two per cent. per month, payable annually, and with interest, at the rate, on all sums of interest unpaid on the time they become due.

"J. H. SWETLAND, "J. S. DAVIS."

Amount claimed to be due upon said mortgage at the date of this notice and now actually due thereon, is the sum of nine hundred dollars, (\$900.00).

Default having been made in the payment of the money due on the said mortgage, and no proceedings at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the said mortgage debt, or any part thereof.

Notice is hereby given, that the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and that the said mortgage premises will, by virtue of a power of sale in said mortgage contained, and there-with recorded, and pursuant to the provisions of the statute in that behalf made and provided, be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the Post office in the city of Stillwater, in said county of Washington, on the 11th day of September, A. D. 1881, at 10 o'clock A. M., to satisfy said mortgage, together with all legal costs, taxes, charges and disbursements.

Dated July 17, 1881-74-81.

WILLIAM F. KEENEY, Mortgagee.

OLIVER DALRYMPLE, Mortgagee's Atty.

LEVY & DANIELS

Have just received a large lot of Head Noses, large and small palm leaf fans, back combs, sheeps, shirtings, calicoes, Canton Flannels, Mantillas, Parasols, Gingham, and many other articles of desirable goods.

July 29, 1881.

White Lime.

Just received, for sale low for cash at the Brown Warehouse.

D. W. ARMSTRONG & CO.

Notice.

OUR STORE is closed every Friday evening at sunset, and re-opened on Saturday morning.

LEVY & DANIELS.

H. M. CRANDALL

Opposite Steamboat Landing, MAIN STREET.

STILLWATER, MINN.

Wholesale and Retail dealer in

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

CHEMICALS.

PAINTS, OILS,

Dye stuffs, Varnishes, Turpentine, Alcohol.

CAMPBENE,

Coal Oil,

AND

Burning Fluid,

Fine Toilet soaps, Hair and Tooth Brushes.

AND

Trusses, Supporters and Shoulder Braces, Patent Medicines.

FANCY GOODS,

AND

WEDDING AND FANCY GOODS.

For Medical Uses.

All carefully selected and warranted genuine, at prices to suit the times for cash only.

ONE DOLLAR SAVED

IS A DOLLAR EARNED!

GREAT BARGAINS!

NO HUMBUG!

Prices never heard of in this Country!

JOS. E. SCHLENK.

GEORGE DAVIS, Sheriff.

DANIEL & GRANT, Attys for Plaintiff.

Stillwater, August 20, 1881.

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Default has been made in the conditions of said mortgage, and the said note has not been paid, except the sum of \$24.50-100, which is endorsed on said note, and there is no other cash or security on said note, and at this date the sum of one hundred and fifty-two and four hundredths [152.4] dollars, (\$152.40) is due and payable by the said mortgagors, and no proceedings at law have been instituted to recover said debt, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale in said mortgage contained, and in pursuance of the statute in that behalf made and provided, the said mortgage premises, and the interest therein, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, by the Sheriff of said county of Washington, at the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Washington, on Wednesday, the 14th day of August, A. D. 1881, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to satisfy and pay the amount then due on said note and mortgage, and the expenses of said sale.

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Notice is hereby given, that the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and that the said mortgage premises will, by virtue of a power of sale in said mortgage contained, and there-with recorded, and pursuant to the provisions of the statute in that behalf made and provided, be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the Post office in the city of Stillwater, in said county of Washington, on the 11th day of September, A. D. 1881, at 10 o'clock A. M., to satisfy said mortgage, together with all legal costs, taxes, charges and disbursements.

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LEVY & DANIELS.

BALLARD, DRAPER & PARKER

MARINE,

WASHINGTON COUNTY, MINNESOTA.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers

LOGS,

LUMBER,

AND GENERAL

Merchandise!

Including and embracing a general assortment of

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, LIQUORS,

Grain, Flour, Butter, Cheese, Pork, Lard, Hams, Fish, Salt, Rigging, Tea, Coffee, Crackers, Dried fruit, Preserved Peaches, Pears, Pine-apples, Strawberries, Spices, Raisins, candy, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Brushes, Gigs, Tobacco, Snuff, Glass, Nails, Putty, Paints, Oil, Varnish, Turpentine, Alcohol, Burning Fluid, &c., &c.

Also a Full and Complete Assortment of

STAPLE & FANCY

DRY GOODS

Consulting in part of

Domestic and Foreign Goods, Prints, Blue Drills, Denims, Flannels, Tickings, Gingham, Delaines, Shawls, Gloves, Hose, Hoods, Rigollets, Belts, Thread, &c.

Our Stock of Clothing

is the Largest and Best we have ever before had in this market.

We have, as usual, a full and general assortment of

Boots & Shoes,

Hats and Caps, Hardware, Tinware, Wooden-ware, Crocks, Jugs, Jars, Churns, Earthen Glass & Queensware, Window shades, Wall Paper, Blue books and stationery, Farming tools, Plows, Rakes, Spades, Forks, Shovels, Grain cradles, Scythes & Snaths, COOKING STOVES & Stove pipe, Carpets, Mackinaw blankets and Horse blankets, Shoe-packs, Buck gloves, Mitts, &c., &c.

The subscribers beg leave to inform all their old customers and the public generally, that they have just received from Chicago and St. Louis a very fine and large assortment of goods, which we shall sell at prices that defy competition. We will not be undersold in Northern Minnesota, for Cash or Ready Pay. Having recently connected with our establishment a

BOOT & SHOE SHOP

With experienced and competent workmen, we must be able to furnish our customers with goods of the best quality at the lowest prices.

Wheat, corn, oats, rice, pork, butter, eggs, and all other articles & furs taken in exchange for goods, and the highest market price paid.

Agents for Dr. D. Jayne's Celebrated Family Medicine.

1,000 Bushels of Corn wanted in exchange for goods.

500 Bushels of Wheat wanted in exchange for goods.

BALLARD, DRAPER & PARKER.

Nov. 16, 1880—110-3m

STATE OF MINNESOTA,

COUNTY OF WASHINGTON.—In District Court, First Judicial District.

Keyes A. Darling and Charles Scheffer, Plaintiffs,

vs.

Albert Lowell and Abby B. Lowell, his wife, William H. Emis, L. W. Burnham, Amos O. Grover, Livingston Ross & Kinkead, Defendants.

JOS. E. SCHLENK.

GEORGE DAVIS, Sheriff.

DANIEL & GRANT, Attys for Plaintiff.

Stillwater, August 20, 1881.

REMEMBER!

call and see before purchasing elsewhere

Bernheimer's Block Main St. Stillwater.

Oct. 1, 1880-2 JOS. E. SCHLENK.

MARCH FIRST, 1881!

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP

Heretofore existing between us having this day expired by limitation, we now inform the public that we have

RE-ENTERED INTO A CO-PARTNERSHIP

For the Space of Two Years,

And will continue to keep a

LARGE STOCK OF DRY GOODS.

Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Carpet Oil-cloth, Window-shades and Curtains, Wall papers, Trunks, Carpet-bags, valises, Lamps, Candelsticks, &c., &c.

All of which we will sell at extremely low prices for

CASH ONLY.

Our assortment now is quite complete, and we will make additions as we may have occasion. We will receive goods by express until the opening of navigation.

Thankful for the liberal patronage bestowed upon us in the past, we are endeavoring by our exertions to retain it in the future.

LEVY & DANIELS.

SADDLERY

AND

HARNESS MAKING.

THE FIRM OF SMITH & PLATO HAVING

been dissolved by mutual consent on the 28th inst., the subscriber will continue the

SADDLERY AND HARNESS

business in all its branches, at the old stand on Main street, where he will be happy to accommodate customers.

M. B. SMITH.

Nov. 30, 1880—20-0

Guardian's Sale of Real Estate.

By virtue of a license from the Probate Court of the county of Washington, State of Minnesota, dated the 13th day of July 1881, issued to me as Guardian of James P. Whitely and George A. Whitely, minors, I shall sell, on the 4th day of September 1881, at 9 o'clock A. M., at the office of the Register of Deeds, in and for the county of Washington, all the interest of said James P. Whitely and George A. Whitely, in and to the following described lands, situate in said